

Jordan Times

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King attends U.N. session

NEW YORK (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein visited the United Nations headquarters in New York Wednesday morning and listened to a speech by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to the General Assembly (See story below). King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor arrived in New York Tuesday evening to take part in the United Nations' 40th anniversary and King Hussein is expected to deliver an important political address to the General Assembly on Friday. Several senior officials from the United Nations in New York along with heads of Arab diplomatic missions met the King and the Queen upon arrival in New York.

The King and Queen were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Mrs. Shultz on Tuesday at the United Nations. The prime minister and Mrs. Rifai attended the banquet.

U.A.E. deal to be signed today

LONDON (R) — Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz arrived in Britain on Wednesday to sign a multi-million dollar contract for the purchase of advanced aircraft and missiles. A Defence Ministry spokesman said the deal would be signed on Thursday. The proposed Tuesday night Britain would supply 122 military aircraft to Saudi Arabia under the deal. The proposed sale, valued at \$3 billion (\$4.3 billion), would include 48 Tornados, 24 Phantom IIs and 30 Hawk trainers. It would give Britain a major role in Saudi defence for many years. The authoritative JANE's defence weekly said the package was also likely to include advanced anti-air and sea eagle anti-ship missiles made by British Aerospace. JANE's said British Aerospace would provide training and technical expertise on the aircraft earmarked for sale to Saudi Arabia.

S. Arabia is 'still interested' in F-15s, page 2

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Abu Taleb receives Sudanese delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb conferred here Wednesday with Lt. Gen. Mohammad Tawfik Khalil, member of the Sudanese military council and army chief of staff, and a delegation accompanying him. The Sudanese delegation, which arrived in Amman earlier Wednesday, called at King Hussein Medical City and were briefed on its operations and services. Afterwards the Sudanese guests called at the Martyr's Monument and viewed various items on display inside the monument and which relate the story of the Great Arab Revolt.

Tehran bomb kills three

TEHRAN (R) — A car bomb blast in central Tehran on Wednesday killed one person and injured several others, Tehran Radio reported. The device went off in an area where thousands were preparing marches to mark the ninth day of the Shiite Muslim Ashura ceremonies. Witnesses said the blast had little effect on processions held to mourn the death in 680 A.D. of the Prophet's grandson Hussein.

Gorbachev, Kadar meet in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev held talks in Moscow on Wednesday with Hungarian leader Janos Kadar, who is on his first working visit to the Soviet Union for over two years. The official news agency TASS reported. TASS gave no details of the talks, but the two men were expected to concentrate on economic and technical cooperation.

UAE installs AIDS detector

ABU DHABI (AP) — The Health Ministry of the United Arab Emirates announced Wednesday that it has obtained the equipment to begin screening blood donors for the killer AIDS virus. The ministry said that the equipment to diagnose acquired immune deficiency syndrome included a fully automatic central unit and nine semi-automatic units that would be distributed to various medical regions. There have been reports that at least one UAE resident, a woman, may have been infected with the AIDS virus by a blood transfusion, but the government has denied the reports.

Uganda says rebels repulsed

NAIROBI (R) — Uganda said it had repulsed a guerrilla attack on the important town of Masaka on Wednesday as the government and rebels held peace talks in Nairobi. Kampala Radio said that National Resistance Army (NRA) rebels attacked the town, 130 kilometres southwest of Kampala, but were repulsed. A third round of peace talks between the NRA and the Ugandan government was held in Nairobi Wednesday afternoon. It was adjourned after 90 minutes but will resume Thursday morning. Kenyan government officials said.

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3 gunmen surrender after shooting dead 3 Israelis in Cyprus

10-hour hostage drama ends aboard yacht

LARNACA, Cyprus (Agencies) — Three men believed to be Palestinians seized a yacht at a marina here on Wednesday and shot dead three Israelis on board before surrendering to police.

The men stormed the yacht "First" at dawn, shot dead a woman on board and held two men hostage, demanding the release of prisoners held in Israel, according to reports.

Police units sealed off the marina while officials negotiated with the men, who surrendered just after two p.m. (1100 GMT) after a nine-hour siege.

The three men, as they were led away from the docks, waved "V" for victory signs and shouted, "We belong to no organisation. We belong to the Palestinian people, we win, we win."

One of the men, asked about the hostages as police led him away, shouted to reporters: "They are gone to heaven. We are the people everyone forgets and we die in thousands."

Interior Minister Constantinou Michaelides earlier told reporters the gunmen were demanding the release of 20 Palestinian prisoners held in Israel.

A statement issued by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Nicosia denied any PLO involvement. "We know nothing about the incident and the PLO denies any connection with it," the statement said.

There was no immediate reaction from Israel, which was shut down on Wednesday in observance of the major Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur.

Israel announced last month that it had intercepted a yacht and captured an unspecified number of Palestinian commandos.

An Israeli announcement in April also claimed that an Israeli

gunboat had sunk a merchant ship carrying 28 Palestinians to a planned attack on Tel Aviv, capturing eight survivors of the sinking.

Israel claimed the Palestinians were members of the PLO's elite Force 17 commando unit.

Mr. Michaelides said Wednesday the three men had also demanded to see the French and Egyptian ambassadors and a Red Cross official, and that a plane he made ready for them at Larnaca airport.

The Egyptian envoy, Yehia Hosni Kabeel, went to the yacht to talk to the gunmen and later told reporters they did not belong to any specific organisation.

Larnaca residents said the "First" was a regular visitor to the marina and last docked there a week ago.

Police said the two Israeli men had been shot through the back of the head. The body of the woman killed earlier was hanging over the rail of the yacht.

Police identified the dead as

(Continued on page 2)

Iraq reports new air raid on Kharg

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes attacked Kharg Island again on Wednesday in the latest of a series of raids reported to have caused heavy damage to Iran's main oil export terminal in the northern Gulf.

A military spokesman said the planes struck at 5:30 p.m. (1330 GMT), just as the sun was setting over the Gulf. All aircraft returned safely to base, he added.

This was the 12th reported Iraqi air raid on Kharg since Aug. 15 and the second in two days aimed at crippling Iran's oil exports on which Tehran depends to finance its five-year-old war with Iraq.

Gulf sources said the raids have sharply cut the loading capacity at Kharg to around 750,000 barrels per day (bpd) from a design capacity of over 6.5 million bpd.

The Iraqi spokesman said on Wednesday the latest raid was aimed at "keeping the fire ablaze in Kharg Island."

He warned that all vital targets in Iran would come under continuous attack until the Iranians "accept justice and peace."

In Tehran, Iranian President Ali Khamenei said his country was determined to continue its hard-line stance in rejecting peace with

Tawheed-Syrian clashes halt Tripoli peace talks

TRIPOLI (R) — Efforts by Syria to end prolonged battles in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli were frozen on Wednesday after militants clashed with Syrian troops twice in 24 hours.

Witnesses said a car-load of gunmen from the fundamentalist Sunni "Islamic Unification Movement" (Tawheed) machine-gunned a checkpoint at the city's southern entrance where Syrian troops reinforced Lebanese soldiers on Tuesday.

No casualties were reported, but the Syrians tightened security around their army headquarters 800 metres from the checkpoint.

Four bystanders were killed Tuesday night at the checkpoint in a similar clash between Tawheed and the Syrians, raising the casualty toll in Tripoli's 11-day conflict to more than 200 dead and 600 wounded.

The clashes appeared to indicate Tawheed opposition to a Syrian demand for its troops to enter Tripoli, collect militia weapons and end the fighting that has caused up to 250,000 people to flee the shell-shattered city of 750,000.

Syrian soldiers reinforced Lebanese troops at the checkpoint as a first step towards entering the city. But talks between Syrian officers and Tawheed failed Tuesday

14 hurt in blast at Rome British Airways office

ROME (Agencies) — A powerful bomb believed to have been concealed in a sports bag exploded at the British Airways passenger office in central Rome on Wednesday, injuring at least 14 people, one of them seriously, police said.

Police detained a man described as being of Middle Eastern origin after he ran from the scene in Via Bissolati in an area where many airlines have their offices.

They said they were still not sure of the exact type of bomb but thought it was probably a device placed in a sports bag near the office counter. First reports indicated it was hurled into the ground floor office.

An airline spokesman said three Italian employees of British Airways and a customer were among the wounded and one of the employees was reported in critical condition with burns and leg injuries. The others were passers-by hit by glass when the blast shattered windows in the office and neighbouring buildings.

Wednesday's blast was the second bomb attack in Rome in 10 days. On Sept. 16, 39 people were injured in the explosion of one of two grenades hurled into the fashionable Cafe de Paris in the same area as the British Airways office.

Previous attacks in Rome included the bombing of the offices of Atia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, in March in which several airline employees were wounded.

On Dec. 10, 1979, two blasts rocked the offices of British Airways and El Al Airlines of Israel, injuring nine people. An Armenian group claimed responsibility for the two blasts.

Police said Wednesday's bomb might have been a timed device. A firefighter said there probably was two kilograms or more of explosives in the device.

The suspect was questioned at the office of Digos, Italy's anti-terrorist police. According to Italian news agencies, the suspect said he had been raised in Beirut.

On Sept. 17, an Arab was arrested and charged in the explosion at the Cafe de Paris. The suspect in that bombing, who still is being held by police, was identified as Ahmad Al Hossen Abu Sareja.



KING, QUEEN IN NEW YORK: Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor are received by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz upon their arrival at the U.S. mission to the U.N. to attend a dinner hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Shultz Tuesday night (AP wirephoto)

Mubarak calls on U.N. to enforce resolutions on Palestine issue

UNITED NATIONS (R) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on Wednesday supported the Palestinians' right to their own state and implicitly accused Israel of defying United Nations resolutions.

There was need for a genuine, radical solution to the problem of U.N. ineffectiveness in crises threatening the peace, Mr. Mubarak told the General Assembly. Resolutions remained "mere ink on paper, devoid of life, ineffective and valueless," he said.

This undermined the organisation and weakened its position with the parties to disputes, Mr. Mubarak said.

"Moreover, it encourages the states which infringe the provisions of the charter to persist in their aggression and defiance of the collective will of the international community."

On the Palestinian question, for example, resolutions sufficient to fill large volumes had been adopted in the United Nations but the Palestinian people still lived under occupation and military rule in the West Bank and Gaza, he pointed out.

Israeli settlements were still being established on their land, he said, and restrictions were imposed on their movement and political, economic and cultural activities.

Israeli delegates were absent because of the Yom Kippur observance.

"We believe that the key to start rectifying this situation is the implementation of resolutions which stipulate that the Palestinian people be enabled to exercise the right to self-determination and to establish their state in the manner they choose," Mr. Mubarak said.

He also spoke of the Gulf war and the risk of "large-scale foreign interventions," but offered no proposal for ending the conflict.

Addressing the assembly later

on Wednesday, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said there were signs of readiness this year to seek peaceful solutions to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Howe referred particularly to the "constructive moves by King Hussein," for which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has reaffirmed Britain's active support.

Following a recent trip by Mrs. Thatcher to Egypt and Jordan, Mr. Howe will shortly meet a joint Jordanian-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation in London to discuss the latest Middle East peace initiative.

Mr. Howe added: "Only the parties directly concerned can negotiate such a peace. But if they are to have the confidence to enter what are bound to be difficult and delicate negotiations, they will need strong encouragement from the entire international community...."

Iraq seeks IAEA action against Israeli failure to take pledge

VIENNA (AP) — The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Wednesday received an Iraqi request to punish Israel for failure to pledge that it will refrain from attacking Iraqi nuclear installations.

An Iraqi draft resolution, up for a vote at the agency's general conference on Friday, came a day after Israel, in a letter circulated to all delegations, repeated promises not to attack nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes. A similar letter was published last year.

The 120-nation specialised U.N. agency has been seeking an Israeli commitment to abstain from all attacks on nuclear facilities since Israeli warplanes knocked out an Iraqi reactor on June 7, 1981.

The reactor was under agency safeguards, but Israel alleged it was being used to make nuclear weapons. The aim of the agency is to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to monitor nuclear plants to make sure their fuel is not being diverted into arms.

Shultz, Shevardnadze begin pre-summit deliberations

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev have different goals for their November summit meeting in Geneva, and officials of both nations are trying to narrow the gap in pre-summit sessions.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze were meeting at the Soviet U.N. mission Wednesday in what was regarded as the first of several important pre-summit consultations. The meeting began at 1800 GMT and to last four hours.

Mr. Shevardnadze also will meet with Mr. Reagan in Washington on Friday in another key session.

U.S. officials did not disguise their hopes that Mr. Shevardnadze would unveil a new Soviet initiative to break the impasse at the U.S.-Soviet arms con-

trol talks in Geneva.

However, in a statement issued by the White House on Wednesday, officials made it clear that real bargaining should be reserved for the Geneva negotiations.

A breakthrough at the arms control talks could help ensure the success of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. But Soviet officials were keeping Washington guessing on whether Mr. Shevardnadze carried such a plan.

In speeches to the 40th U.N. General Assembly, both Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze underscored the different approaches to the summit itself.

Reflecting the generalised goals of the Reagan administration, Mr. Shultz said on Monday the administration has "a long agenda... and we want the meeting itself to give further impetus to the wide-ranging dialogue on which we both are already embarked."

Rydbeck heads for Vienna after calling off Syria visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck left Amman for Vienna on Wednesday after a 10-day visit to the Middle East to mark the end of his term as head of the U.N. agency which offers services to Palestinian refugees in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Mr. Rydbeck, who will be replaced by Georgi Giacomelli of Italy in November, had to cancel a scheduled visit to Syria because of a protest strike called for by the agency's staff in Syria against austerity measures. The agency has adopted to alleviate the burden of a shortfall in its budget for 1984.

A statement issued by the UNRWA field office in Jordan quoted Mr. Rydbeck as saying he deeply regretted being prevented from visiting Damascus by this "ill-advised action on the part of some local staff." The measures that the staff in Syria were protesting against had in fact taken in

order to preserve the agency's vital services to two million Palestinian refugees, the statement said.

It was unacceptable, Mr. Rydbeck said, that he should be subjected to such treatment on his last tour of the region before retiring as commissioner general, the statement said.

On Tuesday, Mr. Rydbeck told a press conference that UNRWA would do everything possible to maintain essential education, health and relief services. He told journalists that no further cuts would be made during the current school year affecting the agency's main work — providing elementary and preparatory education to 340,000 Palestine refugee children in 640 UNRWA schools.

The commissioner-general noted that additional contributions of \$8 million from the United States and more than \$3 million from other donors had helped the agency to get through 1983, although a \$5 million budget gap remained to be bridged.

Britain joins EC partners in sanctions on S. Africa

LONDON (R) — Britain announced on Wednesday it was joining its European Community (EC) partners in a package of military and political sanctions against South Africa.

Its two defence attaches in Pretoria were summoned home immediately and indefinitely as part of the package, adopted by the rest of the 10-nation community on Sept. 10.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said in a statement Britain, which held back from accepting the measures at the time, now saw them as "a legitimate and necessary political signal to the South African government."

But he said Britain remained opposed to all-out economic sanctions against the South Africans, seeing these as hurting the black majority more than the whites.

Britain wished to avoid further destabilisation of the South African economy, which would harm those in South Africa whom the community was seeking to help, he said.

Many of the European sanctions, including an arms and oil embargo, a ban on military and nuclear cooperation and the discouraging of cultural and sporting links, are already enforced by Britain.

But diplomatic sources said London's decision to come into line with its European partners would strengthen the community's hand in dealing with Pretoria.

Britain is the world's largest investor in South Africa and its fourth largest trading partner.

The diplomatic sources said the British action was also a symbolic warning to South Africa.

S. African protester shot dead, page 8

Saudi Arabia 'is still interested' in F-15s

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP)—Saudi Arabia is still interested in purchasing U.S.-built F-15 jet fighters in addition to its purchase of the European Tornado aircraft, Minister of Defence and Aviation Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz said Wednesday in a statement.

Prince Sultan, third in line from the Saudi throne, made the statement on the eve of his visit to the United Kingdom to conclude a military arms deal which press reports here have put at \$3 billion (\$4.3 billion). The prince did not give the value in the statement distributed by the official Saudi Press Agency.

Prince Sultan said that the kingdom wants to take its option on additional F-15 fighters to supplement the 60 it presently flies in the Royal Saudi Air Force.

The Saudi minister disclosed that the deal with the U.K. involved more aircraft than previous press reports figured. He said that the Saudis are concluding a deal for 132 aircraft, not the 78 usually reported.

He said Saudi Arabia will purchase 48 of the Panavia Tornado aircraft in their fighter-ground attack configuration, and 24 in the

interceptor configuration.

It is also purchasing 30 British Hawk jet training aircraft in their advanced fighter training configuration, and 30 more Hawks as basic jet trainers. Hawk jet trainers can be loaded with ordnance for use in combat missions, say British military experts in the kingdom.

Prince Sultan said that the purchase of the Tornado aircraft, which is built by a German-British-Italian consortium, emphasises the kingdom's policy of diversifying arms purchases.

Diplomatic circles say that the purchase may have been connected with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decision to have Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe meet a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation next month.

Saudi Arabia is currently running a trade deficit with Britain. Saudi exports to Britain in 1984

totalled 2.8 billion riyals (\$782.5 million) while Saudi imports from Britain were worth 7.23 billion riyals (\$1.98 billion).

The Saudi Royal Court earlier this month announced it was concluding the Tornado deal to the background of reports that the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan was expected to drop plans to include 40 F-15 combat aircraft in a new arms sales package for Saudi Arabia because of mounting pro-Israeli congressional opposition.

"We know that there are those on the American arena who oppose arms supplies for us, and we believe their opposition is based on incorrect assumption," the prince went on. "But we are fully confident that there is understanding from a large number of friends in the United States, and understanding from the American administration under President Reagan, for our stand and our defence needs."

"We have reached this deal after detailed study. Saudi Arabia, as everyone knows, is not an aggressive nation. It will use these aircraft to defend itself when attacked," he told the Press Agency.



REGENT INSPECTS BRIGADE: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday visited the King Hussein Iba Ali Brigade and was briefed on the duties and training programmes of the troops. Later he visited the various units and watched practical training exercises. Prince Hassan paid tribute to the high level of efficiency of the participating troops.

France to sell 24 F-15s to Iraq

PARIS (R)—France has agreed to sell Iraq 24 advanced F-1 Mirage combat planes, government sources said Wednesday.

They told Reuters the deal was worth about four billion francs (\$482 million) and the two countries had reached an agreement in principle, expected to be followed soon by a contract.

France is Iraq's main Western backer in its war with Iran, which began five years ago.

The agreement was first reported in the newspaper Le Monde on Wednesday but the sources said the government would have preferred no publicity in case it affected efforts to obtain the release of four Frenchmen held in Beirut by pro-Iranian guerrillas.

The kidnapers have called for greater balance in France's attitude to the Gulf war. The sources said there was no question of Paris changing its relations with Baghdad.

Le Monde said on Wednesday that an agreement in principle signed a few days ago called for delivery of the sophisticated F-1 planes to start in 18 months. No financial details were given. Defence correspondent Jacques Isnard said these and other details still had to be settled.

Lebanese mark Ashura with vows to fight Israelis

BEIRUT (AP)—Lebanon's Shiite Muslims marked the death in battle of Imam Ali Hussein 14 centuries ago by cutting themselves with swords and vows to kill Israelis occupying a border zone in South Lebanon.

About 5,000 men and youngsters marched through the streets of the Shiite town of Nabatiyah, 45 kilometres south of Beirut, wearing white kafans, or death shrouds, and slashing their heads with curved swords and

Iran setting up new oil export outlet near Kharg

KUWAIT (R)—Iran is setting up a new oil export outlet after a destructive series of Gulf war raids on its battered Kharg Island terminal, Gulf-based oil industry sources said Wednesday.

They said new loading facilities, prompted by persistent Iraqi air attacks on the terminal in the northern Gulf, should be operating by the end of October.

Iraq said its warplanes Tuesday launched their 11th air raid on Kharg since mid-August.

Gulf sources said recent Iraqi bombing had sharply cut the terminal's loading capacity to around 750,000 barrels a day (BPD) from a design capacity of over 6.5 million BPD.

"But Iran is setting up a piggy-back pipeline outlet near Kharg to keep its lifeline intact," one source said.

This would be to the north east of Kharg, more easily protected by aerial defences coordinated from Iran's eastern Gulf port of Bushehr, he added.

Oil industry sources said Iran

had started laying twin loading pipelines about 20 kilometres long from Geneva, on the mainland coast north east of Kharg.

The pipelines, designed to pump light and heavy crudes, would just cut halfway to Kharg, then spread into tri-forked tentacles from which oil could be pumped to visiting tankers.

"This is notoriously slow. But it reduces, or spreads, the target area of attack which the Iraqis now enjoy in the form of fixed berthing at Kharg terminal," said a senior oil industry executive who asked not to be named.

Meanwhile, the "sea island" herthing facilities at Kharg, on the western side most exposed to Iraqi attacks, appear to be out of action, the sources said.

An Iraqi raid on the terminal last Thursday left the North Korean supertanker Son Bong ablaze.

But the sources said at least two berths were still operating on the 'T' jetty to the east of the island, each capable of loading up to 200,000 tonnes.

U.K. church envoy asks to meet with kidnappers

NEW YORK (R)—An aide to the Archbishop of Canterbury has revealed he had secretly negotiated for the release of U.S. missionary Benjamin Weir held hostage in Lebanon and now wants to meet his captors to secure the freedom of 11 others.

Terry Waite, a lay aide to Archbishop Robert Runcie, told a news conference here Tuesday he negotiated for Rev. Weir's freedom for about a year through an intermediary.

Rev. Weir, a Presbyterian missionary held captive for 16 months by Shiite militiamen, was released last week on the understanding that he would tell the world his captors would kill six Americans they were holding unless Kuwait frees 17 Shiite extremists in jail there.

Sudanese rebels want cabinet, council dissolved

KHARTOUM (R)—Rebels in southern Sudan want the government to agree to dissolve the cabinet and ruling Military Transitional Council, repeal Islamic Sharia Law and abrogate accords with Egypt and Libya as conditions for joining proposed peace talks.

A resume of a letter from rebel leader Col. John Garang made available to Reuters Wednesday also says a new national government should be formed containing representatives of "the political forces and the two combatants' armies."

His Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has been fighting the regular army in the south for two years with the declared aim of changing the system of government in Khartoum.

Col. Garang's letter was in response to a July offer of peace talks by Prime Minister Ali Ghazouli Dafaa Allah.

The premier has described the reply as having constructive elements worthy of further study but

also "signs of obscurity, contradiction... and preconditions contrary to the spirit of democracy."

The SPLA is the only significant group in Sudan not to abandon armed opposition to the government since the military coup which ousted President Jaafar Numeiri in April.

The resume, the only part of Col. Garang's letter yet to reach Khartoum, says the SPLA is ready to participate in peace talks but adds that "the atmosphere conducive to national dialogue should be guaranteed."

Col. Garang said the government should scrap an integration and mutual defence accord with Egypt and a military pact with Libya signed by Defence Minister Osman Abdullah Mohammed last July.

He charged that the Transitional Council chaired by Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaroudah had tried to gain time for large-scale military operations against the SPLA.

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3 gunmen surrender after shooting dead 3 Israelis

(Continued from page 1)

Esther and Reuben Paltzur, both aged 53, and Abraham Avnery, 55.

The names of the Palestinians were not released. In Israel, a man saying he represented Force 17 phoned a news agency to claim responsibility for the attack. He said the three dead Israelis were spies monitoring movements of yachts ferrying Palestinians from Larnaca to Lebanon.

The drama started in the pre-dawn hours, at 4:30 a.m. (0130 GMT), when the peace of the marina was shattered by a fusillade of shots, according to a police spokesman.

It ended a little less than 10 hours later with the sudden surrender of the three men and the discovery by the police that the Israelis held hostage by them had both been shot dead.

One of the arrested men said he was a Palestinian. Told by a rep-

resentative.

A member of the family of PLO representative Malath Abdo was slightly injured by glass when a bomb damaged Mr. Abdo's home in Nicosia last July.

Last October, when a car exploded outside the building in Nicosia housing the Israeli embassy, the dissident group within the PLO headed by Col. Saeed Mousa claimed the bombing. No-one was injured in the blast.

A bomb also exploded last March outside the office of Ali, the Royal Jordanian Airline, on Nicosia's main shopping street. The office was damaged but no one was injured.

Explosions occurred the same day at Ali's offices in Rome and Athens. There was no claim of responsibility in any of the bombings.

Later on Wednesday, Israel vowed to avenge the killing of the three Israelis in Larnaca.

A government communiqué said: "The murderers and those

who sent them will not escape punishment."

The communiqué said Israel held "the government of Cyprus responsible for everything that happens in its territory and expects the Cypriot authorities to act accordingly."

In Washington, the United States government condemned as "a vicious act of terrorism" the Larnaca killing.

"The United States strongly condemns this vicious act of terrorism," State Department spokesman Pete Martinez told reporters.

"It's especially tragic that these killings have occurred at a time when so many others in the region are making a major and sustained effort to further the search for peace."

Martinez said Washington did not yet know who was responsible for the Cyprus slayings. But he said Washington had noted a denial of involvement from the PLO office in Cyprus.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:30 Children's Programmes
18:00 Paddy Bruster
18:30 Local Agricultural Programme
19:00 Programme Review
19:30 News Programme: The Week's Event
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arab Series
21:00 Tomorrow's programmes
21:30 Arab Film
22:00 News in Arabic
22:30 Film Contd.

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme: Chapen
19:00 News in French
19:15 le vent du large
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 No Place Like Home eps. 7
21:00 Towards 2000
21:30 Flying Doctors
22:00 News in English
22:30 News Theatre

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
09:30 Pop Session
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Pop Session Contd.
11:00 News Summary
11:30 Pop Session
12:00 News Bulletin
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session Contd.
13:30 News Summary
14:00 Pop Session
14:30 News Bulletin
15:00 News Summary
15:30 Pop Session
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 25 Years of Rock
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Special Feature
19:00 From the Holy Koran
19:30 News
20:00 Evening Show
20:30 News Summary
21:00 Evening Show Contd.
21:30 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Contd.

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,
11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News: 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA
Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline
08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10
Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning News

FOR FRIDAY
JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
10:00 Koran
10:30 Children's Programme
11:00 Religious Programme
11:30 Arab Series
12:00 Friday prayer
12:30 Religious Programme
13:00 Safety Programme
13:30 Sport Festival
14:00 Cooking Programme
14:30 Arab Series
15:00 Local Programme
15:30 Religious Programme
16:00 Prayers
16:30 News in Arabic
17:00 Contests
17:30 Varieties

FOREIGN CHANNEL
17:30 French film: Le vision a cinq pat-
18:00 News in French
19:00 French Varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Science World
20:30 Comedy: Charles in Charge
21:00 Theatre Ragique
21:30 News in English
22:00 Magruder and Loud

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
09:30 Pop Session
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Pop Session Contd.
11:00 News Summary
11:30 Pop Session
12:00 News Bulletin
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session Contd.
13:30 News Summary
14:00 Pop Session
14:30 News Bulletin
15:00 News Summary
15:30 Pop Session
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 25 Years of Rock
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Special Feature
19:00 From the Holy Koran
19:30 News
20:00 Evening Show
20:30 News Summary
21:00 Evening Show Contd.
21:30 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Contd.

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION
* An exhibition of great works of Victor Hugo, daily at the French Cultural Centre.
* An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Wendy Powell at the British Council (during library hours).

PLAY
* "A Doll's House" by Henrik Ibsen daily at 7:30 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.
* "Musique pour les yeux" at 4:00 p.m. Thursday at the French Cultural Centre.

CINEMA
* "Musique pour les yeux" at 4:00 p.m. Thursday at the French Cultural Centre.

VIDEO
* "Ray Blas" at 7:45 p.m. Thursday at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 644371
American Centre Library 641520
British Council 636147-8
French Cultural Centre 637008
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644023
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Tehran Cultural Centre 659777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hassan Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 641723
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
American Municipal Library 636111
University of Jordan Library 943555

MUSEUMS
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

CHURCHES
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Amman, Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubweidh, 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hana, 661757.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.

PRAYER TIMES
05:04 Fajr
06:27 Sunrise
12:28 Dhuhr
12:45 'Asr
16:28 Maghreb
19:52 Isha

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1415 KHz

07:00 Newsline 07:30 Country Style
07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections
08:00 World News 08:30 24 Hours:
News Summary 08:30 Good Friday
08:45 The World Today 09:00 News
09:30 Britain of Britain 1985 10:00
World News 10:30 24 Hours: News
Summary 10:30 The Best of Folk 10:45
Merchandise 11:00 World News
11:30 World News 11:30 Press Review
11:45 The Sacred Choir 11:50 Nature
12:00 News Summary 12:00 World News
12:30 News Summary 12:30 World News
12:30 News Summary 12:30 World News
12:30 News Summary 12:30 World News

Look Ahead 12:30 Ali's Adventures
in Wonderland 13:00 News Summary:
Keep it in the Family 13:15 Merchant
Navy Programme 13:30 Good Friday
Meditation 14:00 World News 14:00
News about Britain 14:15 In the Me-
dian 14:30 A Letter from Northern Ire-
land 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio News
15:15 Jazz for the Asking 15:45
Sports Round-up 16:00 Outlook: News
Summary 16:00 24 Hours: News Sum-
mary 16:30 Radio News 17:00
Letterbox 17:30 Radio News 17:45
Desert Island Discs 18:00 World News
18:30 Commentary 19:15 Selection
Action 19:45 The World Today 20:00
World News 20:30 A Letter from Eng-
land 20:30 Hatfield and the Ostron
20:40 Book Choice 20:45 Sports
Round-up 21:00 Meridian 21:30
21:30 Meridian 21:30 Meridian 21:30
News Summary, Voyage to the Holy
Land 22:45 Stock Market Report 22:45

ABOUT BRITAIN 23:00 World News 23:00
24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sci-
ence in Action 24:00 News Summary:
Network U.K. 09:15 Music News 09:45
Medicines 01:00 World News
01:09 The World Today 01:25 A Letter
from England 01:30 Sacred Symphonies
01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-
up 02:00 World News: Commentary
02:15 From the Weeklies 02:30 Joy
Music

QUEEN ALIA
INT'L AIRPORT

ARRIVALS
18:15 Agaba (RJ)
18:30 Kuwait (RJ)
18:45 Cairo (RJ)
19:00 Jeddah (RJ)
19:15 Muscat (RJ)
19:30 Bahrain (RJ)
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NEWS IN BRIEF

Nsour meets World Bank delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour Wednesday met with a visiting World Bank delegation. The meeting discussed the implementation of a third urban development project which entails building new houses and developing residential areas throughout the country.

Ethiopian energy minister visits JEA

AMMAN (Petra) — The visiting Ethiopian minister of energy and mineral resources and the accompanying delegation Wednesday paid a visit to the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) where they met with JEA Director General Mohammad Arafah and senior officials. Mr. Arafah briefed Ethiopian minister on the electricity sector in Jordan and on the JEA's present activities and future projects. The Ethiopian guest also watched a documentary on the JEA's development and future plans.

Hmoud bans building near historical sites

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud has instructed municipal councils in all governorates to refrain from issuing licences for buildings near historical or archaeological sites such as castles. In a circular the minister said that any new building should be at least five kilometres away from the ancient sites. The measure, the circular said, is designed to protect antiquities and historical places in the country.

Karak to collect funds for Sudanese

AMMAN (Petra) — The Karak higher committee for collecting donations for the drought victims in Sudan has decided to hold a public meeting in the governorate on Oct. 5. The committee also decided to form two committees to collect donations for the campaign. The University of Jordan has also formed a committee to raise donations for drought victims in Sudan. The committee will collect donations from inside and outside the university campus while the university's Islamic centre will collect donations from worshippers after Friday prayers. The dean of student affairs will organise sports and artistic events and donate the proceeds to the Sudanese people.

Heavy industrial exports rise

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's phosphates, fertilisers and potash exports via Aqaba increased by 298,930 tonnes in the first seven months of this year compared to the same period of 1984, according to a statistical bulletin by the Jordanian Ports Corporation. The bulletin said that Jordan exported 4,002,139 tonnes of these products between January and July of 1985 against 3,703,209 tonnes during the same period of the previous year.

Karak doctors to aid cleanliness campaign

KARAK (Petra) — Doctors from health centres in Karak Governorate will cooperate with provincial governors, municipal councils and schools to launch public cleanliness campaigns. It was also decided that these doctors will promote a national vaccination programme and supervise mother and child care centres in the governorate.

Soviet society chief heads for Moscow

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordanian Soviet Friendship Society, Dr. Talhouni, will leave for Moscow Wednesday to attend celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of a federation of Soviet friendship societies with foreign nations. The celebrations will start on Sept. 28 and will last for one week. Mr. Talhouni said. He said that more than 100 Soviet friendship societies from around the world will attend the celebrations.

ACC issues statement on 1984 agricultural loans

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) last year granted farmers 1,438 loans totalling JD 5,467,559, an ACC statement said Wednesday.

The statement said that most of the loans went to finance agricultural development, especially irrigation projects. A total of JD 2,407,789, or nearly 44 per cent of the loans, were granted to farmers for irrigation projects or for developing irrigated land through plasticulture, the statement said.

Out of the total number of 1,921 farmers who received loans last year 1,071 farmers obtained a total of JD 1,755,435 to develop land producing seasonal crops.

The statement added. Also, it said that more than JD 1 million had been granted to stockbreeders to purchase fodder in order to help them through drought periods which affected Jordan last year.

Nearly 7.2 per cent of the total loans in 1984 went to 104 farmers involved in raising livestock and establishing poultry farms, the statement said. It also said that nearly 6.6 per cent of the total loans went to highland farmers to finance tree planting schemes and projects to build fences or walls around their land.

Loans granted to farmers to enable them to buy machinery and to process agricultural products amounted to JD 196,845, the statement concluded.

British artist captures natural hues of Jordan's landscapes

By Olga Milchev
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the British Council this week is an exhibition of paintings by British painter Wendy Powell. Different and very attractive scenes of Petra, Wadi Rum, the Dead Sea, Wadi Wala, Wadi Seir and Wadi Bani and views of Jerash and Ras Al Naqurah are represented in Mrs. Powell's thirty vivid and effective landscapes.

Using oils, water colours, pen and ink, wax and pencils Mrs. Powell has developed her own personal and subjective style which arose from her love of the desert and natural forms.

"Natural forms and deserts attracted me," said Mrs. Powell. "I think of the desert as a wild and untouched place," she added. Wendy Powell is also interested in archaeology and for this reason most of her paintings of Jordan are of its archaeological sites such as Petra and Jerash. She explained that in her paintings the natural forms predominate. "I combine archaeology with the captive, mysterious quality of nature, based on my personal interpretation of the view," Mrs. Powell said.

In her landscapes of Jordan two paintings of Petra, in Greece and

ART REVIEW

Apart from private commissions, Mrs. Powell has exhibited at the Pernod Young Artists Show at the Laing Art Gallery, in Newcastle and has displayed her work regularly at the Yorkshire artists biannual exhibition. Mrs. Powell has also exhibited in various galleries in Yorkshire, including the North Gallery in York.

The exhibition at the British Council will continue until Saturday Sept. 28.



Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour (second right) Wednesday signs an agreement with the United States Agency for International Development for a \$30 million U.S. grant to improve and construct school buildings in Jordan (Petra photo)

U.S. extends \$30m grant for school building project

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United States government is extending a \$30 million grant to Jordan which will be used to finance the improvement of existing school buildings and for the construction of new primary schools in Jordan.

The grant is part of \$250 million in U.S. aid to Jordan agreed on during His Majesty King Hussein's visit to the United States in May.

The agreement for the \$30 million grant was signed in Amman on Wednesday by Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour, the U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Amman and Richard Johnson representing the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Jordan.

Following the signing ceremony, Dr. Nsour said that the grant is part of \$90 million of the

\$250 million which will be spent on development projects in Jordan over the next three years. The \$30 million will be spent during the current year to improve school buildings and to build new premises for compulsory stage schools in various regions of the country. Dr. Nsour explained that the new schools are part of a government plan to build 40 schools, each comprising three floors, with a total of 1,200 classrooms in addition to laboratories and other utilities.

He said that designs for the new schools, expected to acc-

ommodate an additional 45,000 pupils, will be prepared in cooperation with USAID and added that local contractors will implement the project under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Works.

Under the agreement, the Jordanian government will pay up to 27 per cent of the total cost of this project, the minister added.

Last Tuesday another agreement was signed by the two sides granting Jordan \$160 million to be used for financing imports and services from the United States. According to Dr. Nsour, the remaining \$160 million of the \$250 million grant will also help support imports and adjust the Kingdom's balance of payments.

The United States granted Jordan \$13.7 million in 1976 and 1980 to assist the Kingdom in the construction of 28 schools.

TCC director general returns from Japan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Mohammad Shahed Ismail returned to Amman from Tokyo at the end of a two week visit to Japan.

The visit took place upon an official invitation to visit the Tsukuba Expo '85 as well as some research centres in Japan.

Mr. Ismail said that he took the opportunity to visit one of the leading manufacturing plants for optical fibre cables and systems and added that he had fruitful and lengthy discussions on this new and rapidly developing technology to replace the conventional transmission systems of coaxial copper cables.

The discussions that took place with top officials at the Japanese Telecommunications Company

and with TCC consultants in Tokyo aimed at paving the way to adopt and to benefit from this highly advanced technology in Jordan and in the implementation of some important telecommunications links through the new five-year plan for 1986-1990, he said.

Mr. Ismail visited a research centre where he was briefed on the advancing technology of the fifth generation of computers which possess some degree of artificial intelligence enabling the machine to take decisions for certain programmed applications.

At the Tsukuba exposition, a computer capable of immediate translation from Japanese to three European languages was also demonstrated.

Queen Noor Foundation to promote handicraft industry

AMMAN (Petra) — An American organisation for children's welfare will help the Queen Noor Foundation launch a project to develop and promote traditional handicrafts in Jordan.

Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, private advisor to Her Majesty Queen Noor, said Wednesday that the project is designed to preserve and improve the quality of these handicrafts and to help families involved in producing handicrafts increase their income. The Queen Noor Foundation, she said, will help these families to market their products both locally and abroad.

According to Mrs. Mufti, the project will encourage local fam-

ilies to produce embroidery, knit-wear, woodwork and children's toys.

She said that at first a small workshop to produce these products will be opened and then the items will be marketed through a store which will act as a nucleus for handicraft centres around the country. The Queen Noor Foundation will provide essential materials and will train artists in handicraft production. Mrs. Mufti added.

The American organisation, she added, will help in the marketing of these products which will be mostly produced by Jordanian women.

Haj Hassan attends graduation ceremony for VTC students

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development and chairman of the board of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Khaled Al Haj Hassan Wednesday patronised a graduation ceremony held at Al Hussein Sports City for the seventh batch of students from VTC training centres in Yrbuz, Al Hashemieh, Ain Al Jasha and central Jordan Valley. The minister said that the new graduates will assist development in the country.

VTC Director General Munther Al Masri reviewed the vocational training programmes in the Kingdom and said that the establishment of the VTC aimed to supply Jordan with skilled manpower through vocational training programmes to improve their efficiency. Mr. Haj Hassan later distributed certificates to the 633 graduates and presented prizes to excellent students.

JEA to issue bonds worth JD 3 million

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) will issue bonds worth JD 3 million to be backed by six local financial institutions which will act as underwriters for the bonds, according to an agreement signed in Amman Wednesday.

The bonds will help the JEA complete the implementation of the first state of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station, the agreement said. The final stage of this project entails the installation of two thermal power units of 130 megawatts each.

The project is part of the 400 kilovolt network extending from Amman to the station in Aqaba which is currently being set up on the southern coast of the port city. The network will be linked with the main transformer station south of Amman which in turn will supply electricity to industrial and population centres in the northern and central parts of the Kingdom.

The six underwriters are: the Arab Financial Corporation, the Jordan Arab Investment Bank, the National Financial Investments Company, the Finance and Credit Corporation, the Jordan Securities Corporation and the Jordan Investments and Finance Company.

Scholars, historians continue talks on Nabatean civilisation, caravan cities

PETRA (Petra) — An international symposium on Petra and the Arab caravan cities resumed its meetings in Petra on Wednesday with several scholars presenting working papers which tackled the cultural, economic and artistic aspects of Nabatean civilisation in the ancient city.

Department of Antiquities Director General Adnan Al Hadidi, who is taking part in the symposium, said that the papers tackled the civilisation of Petra in the pre-Islamic era and highlighted the fact that the various arts and architecture initiated by the Nabateans contributed to modern arts and architecture. The Nabateans' great achievements can be seen in the dams, irrigation canals and agricultural techniques they employed as well as the methods they used for storing water in cisterns, a system which is still used in the present time, Dr. Hadidi said.

According to Dr. Hadidi, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has expressed a desire to hold historical and archaeological seminars at different archaeological sites in Jordan such as Jerash, Karak and Irbid in order to highlight their importance throughout history. He also said that an international conference on the history and archaeology of Jordan

will be held in West Germany early next year.

A delegate from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which is organising the symposium in cooperation with the Antiquities Department, said that the gathering at Petra opened the door for a group of famous scholars to present their work and researches on the Nabateans and their civilisation. Dr. Munir Bushnaqi of UNESCO said that the symposium highlights the proud heritage of Jordan and the advanced civilisations of its past and he added that Jordanians should be proud of their country's rich history.

Referring to UNESCO's role in restoring and maintaining the cultural heritage of the ancient Arab territories, Dr. Bushnaqi said that the organisation has been sending experts to the Arab territory twice a year since 1967 to file reports about the situation regarding the holy and archaeological sites in the area and particularly those in Jerusalem. He added that UNESCO is paying special attention to the effects of ongoing Israeli excavations under the city's Al Aqsa Mosque.

UNESCO is concerned with the historical and archaeological aspects of the occupied territory and will hold an international conference in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia next year and this subject will be among the main topics on the agenda, Dr. Bushnaqi said.

Dr. Bushnaqi said UNESCO would be willing to extend expertise to help promote efforts to highlight Jordan's archaeological and historical sites, especially Petra, which he said, witnessed a high-level civilisation 2000 years ago.

A number of working papers were presented by the participants on Tuesday evening and during Wednesday's session. One of the papers, prepared by a Swiss participant, tackled the status of Petra and the caravan cities as an important link with Africa and Europe. Another paper by a British scholar discussed the sculpture and art of the Nabateans and the famous treasury of the city whilst a working paper by a French historian reviewed and discussed the gods of the Nabateans and their places of worship.

Other papers discussed at the symposium were presented by experts from West Germany and the United States and tackled different aspects of Nabatean civilisation.

British Airways now offer you two different views on flights to London.

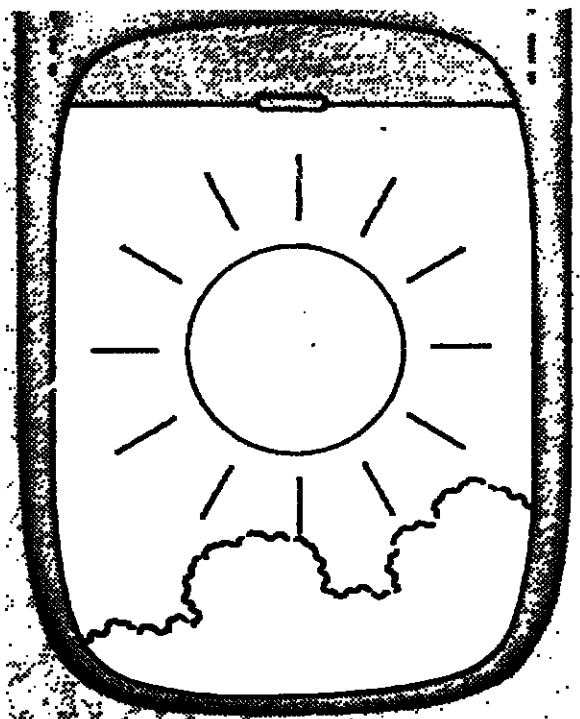


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By Franz Schumann

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Real power comes from the people

SAN FRANCISCO — This commentary was written on September 9, 1985. It was the ninth anniversary of the death of China's Mao Tse Tung, who died on the ninth day of the ninth month of 1976. As a scholar working on China for many years, I feel it necessary to say some words about this extraordinary man.

He became the leader of a revolutionary movement who transformed a country torn apart by foreign, and especially internal wars, into a unified country. He pulled the 1,200,000,000 people of China together into a single national unity. His successors are now making China rich and powerful. In modern as well as in ancient China there is a saying that the end of all government policy must be to make a coun-

try rich and its army strong.

Fifty years ago China was in political conditions much like the Middle East today. Chinese were fighting with each other. And because there was such disunity, the foreigners took advantage of this to move in. First came the Japanese. Then after the war the Americans came in. And even after the revolution was victorious, the Russians believed it was their chance to come in.

Mao fought against all internal and external enemies who betrayed the cause of unity. He fought bravely, cleverly, and sometimes fought by making great and risky compromises. But always Mao had that vision of a revolution which would return China to its ancient position of unity, strength, prosperity.

But Mao also was a Marxist. He cared little for the abstract aspects of Marxist doctrine. But he was impressed by Marxist teaching that power in the end came from the people, not from generals, leaders, rulers, presidents, kings, or popes, or any other kind of ruler. He sometimes misunderstood how dangerous and unreliable the people can be. But he never lost his rock-hard conviction that the source of all power and all good lies in the people. And in this he was absolutely correct.

He made many and enormous mistakes. But he never lost his vision for China. Even his enemies granted him the power of that vision which they decided as revolutionary nonsense. Today his successors prefer to forget him. Times

have changed. Mao always talked about war. And today the rulers of China talk peace and want to make money. China is becoming richer and richer, and it constantly looks upon Japan as its model. It believes it can too become like Japan, although 10 times bigger.

Mao was not a Genghis Khan nor an Alexander. He was a good military strategist, but that was not his strength. His strength was that vision, that rock-hard belief he held that China would one day return to greatness. Here he resembled Napoleon who was both visionary and a great general. Mao also was a philosopher, like so many Chinese. He had powerful views on human nature, especially that every human being can

become great. Something of that same belief in the potential of every human being which one finds in Islam one also finds in Mao's thinking.

Naturally Mao had such a vision because of the greatness of China's past. Sooner or later, it seemed, China's past greatness would reappear in the present. And one can say the same thing about the Middle East. Salah 'Al-Din reunified the Arab World because he was a great general. But he also was a great visionary. Jamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt was not a great general and not a particularly successful ruler. But he was a visionary. And that vision did link up with the earlier greatness of the Arab World.

I see that in Lebanon the

Christians often write of "the Arab," the civilization of which they see themselves as the defenders. But *hadara*, as I understand it, was also the great civilization of the Islamic Arab World, that of 1000 years ago. At that time the Islamic and the Chinese worlds were the two greatest civilisations of the time. Then came Europe's opportunity.

Fifty, 100 years from now, I am convinced that China will be a vast light illuminating East Asia. And I am also convinced that the Islamic and Arab World will be reborn to become such a light for West Asia. Mao already gave China its vision. And the vision may yet have to come for the Islamic and Arab World. But, God is already sending His signs.

Threats of vengeance

THE EXTREMIST followers of Abu Nidal, who is now apparently based in Libya, on Tuesday threatened to assassinate PLO Executive Committee members Mohammad Milhem and Bishop Elia Khouri if they accept the invitation of the British prime minister to visit London as part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

By hearing about such threats from this renegade Palestinian group, one cannot help but ask in whose interest the acts of Abu Nidal and his men really are. Does their terrorism really serve the people? Or is it just hatred and vengeance that drive these people to commit their wanton follies and crimes?

If Abu Nidal and his men really believe it is their people and cause they are trying to protect then they are dead wrong. With each threat and bullet that they fire against men of dignity and honour, they take the Palestinian cause miles backwards and bring to their people immeasurable new suffering and hardship.

These men should realise that their terrorism can only undermine efforts to safeguard the Palestinian people's rights. The sole aim of the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO was still to regain those usurped rights. Those who are opposed to this accord and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian approach should know that both represent the will of the majority of the Palestinian people and that no force on earth, much less a terrorist one, can make us abandon this course.

History has proved that the military option alone is not enough to safeguard Palestinian aspirations. Diplomacy is also a very essential element. Therefore, the Abu Nidal threats against Palestinian leaders who, through peaceful means seek to explain the Palestinian plight to all interested nations are nothing but a naked attempt to destroy every gain the Palestinians have made in their long struggle for their rights and indeed survival.

Such threats are better left to the likes of Kahane and Sharon. They are unimaginable and simply catastrophic when they come from Arabs and Palestinians.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Calling on the U.S.

APART FROM the United States and Israel, the whole international community is agreed on the need for grasping the present opportunity, which might be the last, to achieve peace in the Middle East.

King Hussein referred to this point in his interview with the American Newsweek magazine, and said that the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular are looking forward to a genuine and just peace and a withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the occupied regions.

The King also referred to the Jordan-PLO accord which, he said, has acquired support from most nations. If Washington insisted on its stand and continued to deny recognition of the Palestinians' rights it would impede any moves for implementing U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 which provide for such withdrawal and for peace.

Needless to say that the British stand and the new proposal for a meeting in London next month between the British government and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation presents a good chance for Washington to take action towards peace and to deal with all parties to the conflict in a responsible and meaningful manner.

Washington, as King Hussein said, should also admit that the Soviet Union's role in our region cannot be ignored and therefore Moscow should be a party to any solution.

Al Dustour: The King's commitment

IN HIS interview with Newsweek magazine, King Hussein explained a number of points relating to the situation in the Middle East region. He made it clear that the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 which is being presented to the world community, serves as a key to winning American recognition of the PLO as a first step towards holding an international conference in which all concerned parties will be represented.

Another point concerns the agreement on a meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian team and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. He said that the agreement failed due to Zionist pressure exercised on the U.S. administration which in turn made impractical demands that could not be met.

King Hussein also made it clear that Soviet participation in any peace effort is essential because Moscow maintains strong relations with Middle Eastern countries, and any rejection of the Soviet role means obstructing meaningful efforts to achieve peace.

With reference to the U.S. arms deal with Jordan now being considered by Congress, the King said that Jordan needs the weapons for its defence, and it will seek them anywhere if the Congress fails to agree on the deal. King Hussein's statements were brave and based on realities. They reflect his keenness on achieving Arab goals.

Sawt Al Shaab: Guarantees for peace

KING HUSSEIN'S statements carried by Newsweek magazine represent a genuine call to the world to work for peace in the Middle East and point out the dangers inherent in the present situation. The King referred to the peace potential of the Jordan-PLO accord as a positive factor while Israeli obstinacy and U.S. hesitation as elements which do not help the cause of peace.

King Hussein said that since the aspired peace should be comprehensive and just, all parties to the Middle East conflict should participate in any effort to achieve it. It has become clear that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and party to the conflict and therefore it is quite reasonable to involve the PLO in the peace process if we want the process to achieve success.

It is also clear to all that the Soviet Union is a superpower which has close links with the Middle Eastern region and interests in many of its countries, and therefore Moscow should be involved in any effort to arrive at peace.

King Hussein pointed out all these points in his interview with the American magazine and said all efforts now should be devoted to the achievement of a just peace.

U.S. diplomats considered autonomy negotiations harmful and wanted Washington to talk to the PLO

Sol Linowitz in his memoirs: 'Carter insisted on appointing me to Middle East despite my deep Jewish involvement'

By Wolf Blitzer

The writer is the Washington correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

WASHINGTON — President Reagan missed a great opportunity to reach an agreement establishing "full autonomy" for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, shortly after taking office in January 1981.

This is the conclusion of Ambassador Sol Linowitz, who served as former president Jimmy Carter's special representative to the Middle East. Linowitz has just completed his long-awaited memoirs, *The Making of a Public Man*, which is being published in the U.S. by Little, Brown and Company.

In a chapter on his experience in the Middle East, Linowitz estimated that four-fifths of the way to an autonomy agreement had been achieved. "And the five major issues still on the table were all, I thought, capable of resolution. Those five points, he said, dealt with public lands, water rights, security, overall powers of the proposed self-governing authority and the Palestinians in East Jerusalem.

"I believe that an autonomy agreement for the Palestinians could have been achieved in 1981, and for the simplest of reasons — the leaders were Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin," Linowitz writes. "They knew and respected each other, and understood each other's political bases, strengths, and weaknesses."

"Sadat referred to Begin as 'my cousin Menachem,' and once said to me that he and Begin had told each other 'things we have never told anyone else, including our wives.' Each for his own reasons needed a successful conclusion to the process Sadat had set in motion in 1977. Begin (in 1981) was facing an election, and the polls showed his coalition well behind the Labour Party. He could have used an opportunity to prove he was truly a peacemaker. Neither man was a free agent or could ignore the great political, religious, and economic forces that play for eternity in this cockpit of the world. But both were men of force and strength who could use reality to change reality."

Linowitz, now a private lawyer in Washington, said he urged

Reagan and then-secretary of state Alexander Haig to move quickly in trying to nail down an autonomy agreement.

"Coming to office with a clean slate in January 1981," Linowitz said, "Ronald Reagan and Alexander Haig could, I think, have brought them (Sadat and Begin) together and shielded them with American power and prestige while they did what had to be done. This is what I told Haig soon after he took office: that he and the president should declare their sense of the urgency of a successful conclusion of the Egypt-Israel autonomy negotiations, and appoint as my successor someone known to have the ear, the confidence, and the trust of the president. But they had other priorities."

Linowitz described his 14 months as Carter's Middle East envoy as "the most interesting and exciting — and uncertain — of my life. They might also, I think, have been the most productive. If the incoming Reagan administration had built in early 1981 on the foundations we had laid for them. Even today, it is not understood how close Sadat and Begin came to an agreement in that difficult year, or how effective an Israeli-Egyptian agreement would have been in driving the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians to an accord on 'full autonomy' under the Camp David accords."

In the book, Linowitz said that Sadat, just prior to signing the peace treaty with Israel in 1979 in Washington, had "exacted a pledge that arrangements for 'full autonomy' on the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be completed" by May 26, 1980, exactly fourteen months later. "But that deadline, of course, was not met."

Linowitz said he had some strong reservations about accepting the Middle East assignment from the start, largely because he was "a committed and involved Jew." But Carter insisted on the appointment, noting that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and former Middle East envoy Robert Strauss were also Jewish and yet had been able to operate in the Middle East.

"My situation, I said, was different," Linowitz writes, "because my Jewish involvements were far deeper than theirs." He cited his association with the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York

and the American Jewish Committee. But in the end, he accepted Carter's proposal.

Linowitz was quite candid in describing some of the built-in antagonisms toward Israel shared by many of the State Department's Middle East specialists.

"A large number of the people in the Near East Bureau were diplomats who had learned Arabic and studied Arab culture and psychology, and their perspective on the world was understandably tilted by their backgrounds," he writes. "They saw the interests of the United States as tied to the friendship of the Gulf nations, with their oil resources, their involvement with Palestinian refugees, and their view of Israel as an intrusion in the region. Finding this 'professional' advice ignored at the White House, these diplomats saw their own government as unduly influenced by a 'Jewish vote' in American elections. They lived in hope of finding a president who would 'restore a balance' in American views of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

In this regard, Linowitz described his first encounter with the senior U.S. ambassadors serving in the Middle East shortly after assuming his post. The meeting took place at the U.S. Embassy in Cairo with the U.S. ambassadors from Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia participating. Linowitz was about to embark on a visit to those countries.

"We met in a special, secured office, a large group clustered in a small area under a plastic bubble that guaranteed against eavesdropping," Linowitz said. "The meeting lasted more than two hours, and it was very unpleasant."

The ambassadors, other than those to Egypt and Israel, made clear that they regarded the peace between those countries and the autonomy negotiations as a wrong-headed sideshow that was distracting attention from the real drama and was in itself probably harmful. The heart of the Israeli-Arab dispute, they insisted, was the Palestinian problem, and both the Palestinians and the surrounding Arab states had decided that the only "legitimate" spokesman for the people involved was the PLO. If Carter wished to accomplish anything permanent in the region, he had to sit down with PLO chairman

Yasser Arafat and the PLO.

After listening to the ambassadors, Linowitz rejected their assessment. "Finally," he writes, "I had had enough. I told the ambassadors that, if they wished, I was willing to return to Washington immediately and tell the president that they believed that his mission to the Middle East, not to mention his past efforts to bring peace, was a foolish mistake that would damage the interests of the United States. This calmed them down considerably, and produced offers of assistance — limited, however, by a continuing insistence that the only fruitful policy the United States could adopt was one that began with recognition of the PLO."

There are other fascinating insights contained in the book. "Sadat often lamented Begin's 'nit-picking' over details. 'My cousin Menachem is so afraid, he does not realise we can do great things together,'" Linowitz quoted, the late Egyptian president as having said at one point in the negotiations.

Sadat's wife, Jehan, had once told Linowitz that she was certain that he rose when his assassins approached his reviewing stand "because he wanted to die on his feet."

Begin had told him that his greatest hero was not Theodore Herzl or Ze'ev Jabotinsky but rather the Italian nationalist Garibaldi. "Of course, they are my

heroes," Begin said, referring to Herzl and Jabotinsky. "But my greatest hero is neither of them. The greatest of them all is Garibaldi."

Linowitz was astonished to hear this "but after I read Trevelyan's biography of Garibaldi, to which Begin referred me, I could understand the radical, the violent man (always denounced, as Begin pointed out, in the headlines of the *Times* of London), who became the great unifier of his country and his people."

Begin, Linowitz said, had attended Sadat's funeral "at great risk as a personal, not a political expression" — although, once there, he was unable to refrain from lecturing Giscard d'Estaing, whom he was meeting for the first time, on the history, rights, and aspirations of Israel. "I stood beside him, and later I said to him, 'You didn't give Giscard a chance to ask you a question,' Begin replied. 'Before he can ask, he has to know what to ask.'"

Linowitz also referred to a conversation he subsequently had with Begin after Reagan released his September 1, 1982, Arab-Israeli peace plan. He quoted Begin, who at the time of Reagan's plan was vacationing in Nahariya, as saying the following: "I got upset. I was off on a vacation, my first in years. I was setting down to read a novel, when I got a call from the U.S. ambassador, that he must see me immediately. I said, 'Sam, I'm on vac-

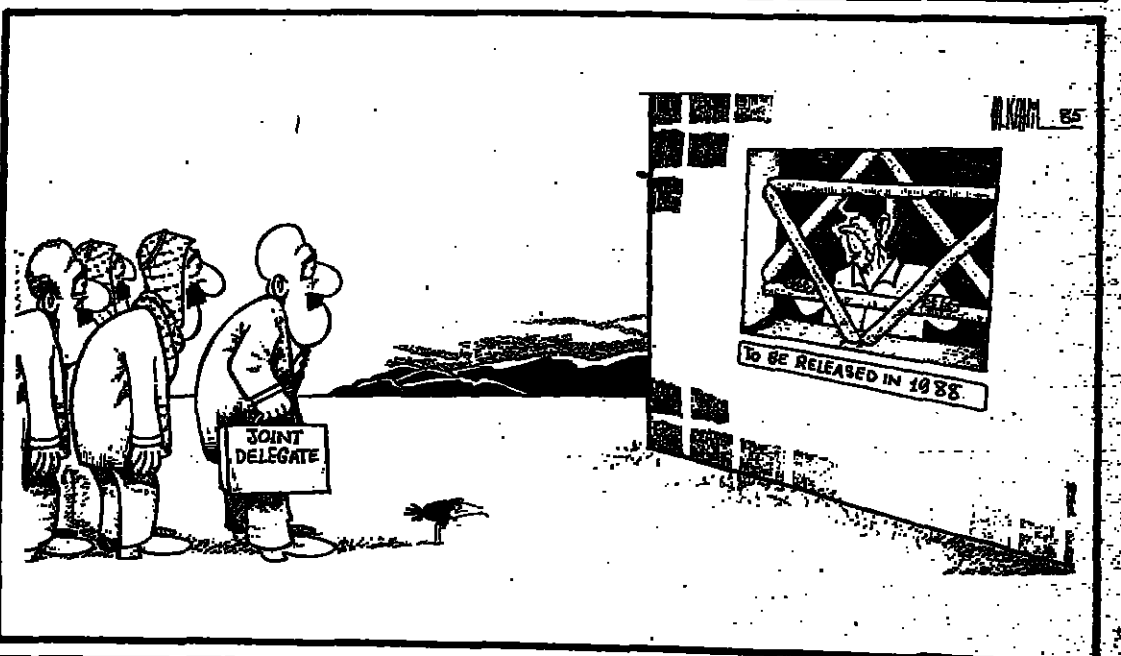


Sol Linowitz

ation." But he drove here, he handed me this large plan about which we had never been consulted. I said many things they had never said to us before. I asked him to delay so I could consult with my cabinet, but he told me the president was afraid of a leak and was going to announce it the next day. So I rejected it. It was my darkest day as prime minister. The time will come to look at it again."

Linowitz added — "But the time never came — and the fault was hardly Begin's alone."

Linowitz also rejected the Carter administration's position — since also abandoned by the Reagan administration — that Israeli settlements on the West Bank were illegal under international law.



Israeli pragmatism and the PLO

By Gabi Sheffer

Dr. Sheffer is an Israeli professor, who teaches political science at the Hebrew University and is a member of the Labour Party's political committee. The following article appeared in the *Jerusalem Post* this week.

IT HAS BEEN observed that "Israel has no foreign policy, only domestic politics." Certain recent events tend to substantiate this observation, particularly the shift in the attitudes of the prime minister and defence minister towards the Palestinian problem.

There is generally little agreement between Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin. But in recent days they have made very similar statements about the Palestinians. It seems as if they might be competing in hurling accusations at the Palestinians in general and at the PLO in particular, describing them as inexorably unacceptable partners for negotiations about the future of the Arab-Israeli conflict and about the fate of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They have

also spoken out in total opposition to joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would include PLO members. There is no justification whatever for Palestinian terrorist activities. But it is equally doubtful whether a total rejection of the option of talks with a delegation which includes PLO supporters can be justified.

Wise, pragmatic statesmen — and Peres and Rabin like to think that they fit this description — never close political options. Declaring an unyielding war against terrorism is one thing, but uncompromising declarations of an absolute boycott of PLO members is a different matter. The total rejection of the possibility of future talks with the PLO benefits no pragmatic, fanatic, rightwing politicians. Pragmatic statesmen never adopt absolute positions from which it is difficult to withdraw without severe loss of face, and without any political gains.

Moreover, from the international and regional points of

view, their attitudes and declarations are highly questionable. It is not clear why, as Peres and Rabin argue, the improvement of Israeli-Egyptian relations should supersede or precede talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Would not the Egyptians, among other things, demand that in accordance with the Camp David agreements Israel must talk to the Jordanians and PLO members?

Before 1977, Rabin was wrong in his view that Israel could separate Egypt from regional and Palestinian issues. His revived assumption is wrong, too.

Similarly, it is incomprehensible why Peres and Rabin repeatedly put such strong emphasis on the role of the new PLO command posts in Jordan.

True, the primitive personal terror which has been employed in the occupied territories hurts Israel very much and is highly detestable, but it is doubtful whether all the stabbing and personal

terror is coordinated from Amman. It is also questionable whether the prime minister, the defence minister or Israeli intelligence agencies can prove beyond any shadow of a doubt that these command posts are indeed responsible for every deplorable act of terrorism in the territories.

It would also be very difficult to substantiate the allegations that these acts are being carried out with Jordanian knowledge or consent.

And even if it transpires that these command posts really are responsible for instigating the recent wave of terrorism, it could still be in Israel's ultimate interest to conduct negotiations with the Palestinians. So, why put the total onus on the PLO or on Jordan?

The declarations by Peres and Rabin are not conducive to the creation of an appropriate atmosphere for negotiations over the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Moreover, these declarations cause Israel grave political damage.

One of the most crucial current issues in the Arab-Israeli conflict, namely political negotiations about the territories.

Secondly, they cause an erosion in whatever goodwill still exists towards Israel in the region, Europe and the Third World.

Thirdly, they cause dissatisfaction within the U.S. administration, which is deeply committed to the continuation of the peace process.

Fourthly, they contradict the Labour platform which supports negotiations for a Jordanian-Palestinian solution.

Fifthly, they further increase Palestinian frustrations and thus enhance their determination to continue on the path of terrorism, which in turn is intended to create fear, hatred and political confusion in Israel.

In view of these facts, the declarations do not make political sense, unless they are connected to one of the following two possibilities: Either they are expressions of the deeply rooted hat-

kishness of the two men, attributes which have been cleverly concealed until now in order to attract dovish elements in their party, or they are motivated by inter-party considerations and coalition politics, which contradict wise, long-range policies.

Equally, they may be preparing for a resumption of their struggle for leadership of the Labour Party and for weakening the rightist or religious support for the Likud.

If this is indeed so, they are being motivated by purely domestic concerns.

Theoretical and practical experience in international relations shows that if there is a burning desire to solve complex and protracted conflicts, like the Israeli-Arab imbroglio, wise politicians should be aware of international and regional developments. They should overcome short-range domestic political considerations.

Finally, there is a fundamental flaw in their "domestic" calculations: they will never be able to outflank Rabin Meir Kahane.

Nominations for Nobel Peace Prize trigger lobbying and militant behaviour

By James M. Perry

Criticism acknowledged

OSLO, Norway — The popular lead singer for the Boomtown Rats might have won, but he has been scratched on a technicality. The president of the United States is in the running, but he is a very dark horse. Attracting some attention in the stretch is an 86-year-old Japanese motorboat entrepreneur.

Once again, the race is on for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Sixty individuals have been nominated for the prize, including Bob Geldof, the rock star; Ronald Reagan, the president; and Ryoichi Sasakawa, the speedboat king. Thirty-nine organisations have been nominated too, including, as a single entity, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts.

The famous honour, conferred by a jury of five Norwegians, presented by the King of Norway and carrying a generous stipend (\$190,000 last year), is a legacy of Alfred Nobel, whose invention of dynamite didn't, as he had hoped, end all wars. Loads of people, some more peaceful than others, want to win.

Deadline missed

Mr. Geldof, organiser of the Live Aid concerts for African famine relief, is being pushed by newspapers here in Oslo, but he can't be considered this year because he wasn't nominated officially until after the Feb. 1 deadline. He is everybody's early-line favourite for next year.

That leaves this year's contest a wide-open race, with no heavy favourites. The winner will be announced next month. With the possible exception of Moscow's Lenin Peace Prize, there is nothing quite like the Nobel Peace award. "It's the greatest honour a man can receive in this world," says Philip J. Noel-Baker, winner of the prize in 1959. "It is nice," says Sean MacBride, a winner in 1974. "Newspaper reporters listen to you a lot better."

It is also controversial. "To a certain extent," says Mr. MacBride, an Irish barrister and peace campaigner, "it has become a Western prize, and that's bad. And I don't like the way some people campaign for the prize these days. That is very bad."

Campaigning traditional

Even though it is theoretically not allowed — all nominations are supposed to be secret — campaigning for the prize is traditional, and usually self-defeating. But not always. Norwegians were embarrassed at the world reaction to the awarding of the prize to former Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in 1974 (he shared it that year with Ireland's Mr. MacBride).

"To this day," says Per Krokko, national editor of *Arbeiderbladet*, an Oslo daily, "nobody knows what he got it for. Maybe for not going to war with anybody." But Mr. Sato did campaign long, hard and openly for it. The embarrassment stems from the fact the campaign paid off.

The Nobel Committee at the time called Mr. Sato "the main exponent of a reconciliation policy that contributed to a stabilisation of conditions in the Pacific area."

It also said that he had kept his promise that "Japan should not get nuclear weapons of her own," and it cited his signing the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

This year, there is a discreet campaign for another Japanese, Ryoichi Sasakawa, a controversial figure who has amassed an immense fortune through his operation of Japan's lucrative, and legal, motorboat-racing gambling syndicate. The Norwegian Nobel Committee concedes he has been nominated for the prize and Mr. Sverdrup, the secretary, acknowledges that a campaign is under way on his behalf.

War record

This is the same Mr. Sasakawa who, in 1939, was president of the "Patriotic People's Mass Party," in which role he flew to Rome to meet Benito Mussolini. He was jailed after the war as a suspected war criminal. A report prepared about him by U.S. army intelligence in 1947 said he was "squarely behind Japanese military policies of aggression... for more than 20 years" and "appears to be a man politically dangerous to Japan's political future."

He is supposed to be a shadow kingmaker in Japanese politics and is reputed to have ties with organised crime. He denies all these connections and he has never been tried or convicted. He thinks of himself now as a philanthropist; one of his foundations contributed \$1 million to establish a UNESCO peace prize. Altogether, a UN spokesman has estimated, he has given \$30 million to support the UN and its various agencies. He has given as much, or more, to support groups seeking to improve ties between Japan and the U.S.

Norwegian observers, conceding the existence of the campaign, insist there is no way a man like Mr. Sasakawa could win the prize.

"I know this sounds like pure Norwegian chauvinism," says Per Egil Hegga, editor of *Aftenposten*, another Oslo daily, "but I don't believe the Nobel jurors are corruptible. They won't be pushed."

But it is hard to convince candidates. Last year, for example,

Mr. Hegga's newspaper was invited to interview Indira Gandhi, the late Indian prime minister. "I went to see her for the interview, and it didn't take me long to figure out this was part of a campaign to win the peace prize," Mr. Hegga recalls. "Her aides asked me about her chances. When I blurted out that I knew two of the judges, their eyes just went wild. It was impossible for me to explain that I couldn't go home and tell everybody what a wonderful person Mrs. Gandhi was, I couldn't help, but they didn't believe me."

Mr. Sato is alleged to have hired a public-relations firm in pursuit of the prize. Bishop Tutu came to Norway at the invitation of church leaders here. Trade-union leaders from Europe and the U.S. campaigned openly for Poland's Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader who won the prize in 1983, an award that infuriated the Polish government.

Swedish peace groups campaigned enthusiastically for one of their own, Alva Myrdal, who was Sweden's first disarmament minister. She won in 1982. Left-wing peace groups have worked hard in recent years for the so-called Greenham Common women, who have been protesting the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain. The White House reportedly tried to win the prize for Jimmy Carter in 1979 for the Camp David accords. He was edged out by Mother Teresa.

Sometimes, efforts to win the prize are poignant. For years, a Frenchman — no one remembers his name — arrived in Oslo in October and booked a room at the Nobel Hotel. It was just superstition, for the hotel has no connection with the prize. The Frenchman would then make the rounds of Oslo newspapers, showing anyone who would spare the time his files, consisting of hundreds of letters he had written to world leaders urging them to follow the path of peace. Hardly anyone ever replied, and the Frenchman no longer comes to Oslo.

The vigorous lobbying, and the wide range of people who hope to win, in part reflects the oddity of the peace prize. Mr. Nobel, the "merchant of death" who instituted the award, was a Swede. All the other Nobel Prizes — for physics, chemistry, medicine and literature (economics was tacked

on long after his death) — are supervised by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, which is advised by Swedish scholars in each discipline. The peace prize is the only one awarded by a jury appointed by politicians.

Motivation obscure

It still isn't clear why Mr. Nobel decided to set up the peace prize. It is known that in his later years he saw dynamite as an explosive so powerful that armies would be fearful of using it. He knew its potential; in one of his experiments, he accidentally blew up four of his employees and his brother, Emil. His neighbours complained so vigorously that he moved his workshop to a raft in the middle of a river.

By most accounts, he wasn't a very pleasant person. He complained about mankind in the mass, declaring that people were driven by "idiotic passions". He disapproved of both free speech and a free press. He never married but was a famous womanizer. He called his mistress — she was a saleswoman in a flower shop when he met her — "The Troll." Having lost Emil in that explosion, he had no close relatives.

It wasn't clear, either, why Norway got the task of administering the prize. When Nobel wrote his will in 1895, Norway was still a vassal state of Sweden's. Some suspect he sympathised with Norway's liberation struggle and its apparent desire to be neutral in world affairs. Norway became fully independent in 1905, nine years after Nobel's death. Now it is a full member of the anti-Communist NATO alliance, while Sweden remains passionately neutral, steering an uncomfortable course between Moscow and Washington.

Chosen by Storting

The recipient of the peace prize is chosen by the five members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee. These five jurors are chosen by the Norwegian parliament, the Storting. This, the critics suggest, is the rub. In his book "Quest for Peace: The Story of the Nobel Award," Mortimer Lipky asks if a jury appointed by "nationalistic, practical politicians" with strong ties to the anti-Communist alliance should be in the business of handing out peace awards. Probably not, he concludes.

Over the years, Mr. Lipky says, individual jurors have been notably warlike. One of them, Mr. Lipky says, often admitted he was "war crazy". These days, they are a good deal more sedate.

All sorts of people can nominate candidates for the prize — members and former members of the prize committee, parliamentarians from around the world, professors of political science, history and philosophy, and past winners. President Reagan is said to have been nominated by some of his congressional supporters in connection with his anti-missile Strategic Defence Initiative.

Naming the favourites

Past winners have run a rich gamut and include Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Albert Schweitzer, Gen. George Marshall, Dag Hammarskjöld, Ralph Bunche and Martin Luther King Jr. The most notable non-winner: India's Mohandas K. Gandhi. Among unlikely characters nominated over the years: Josef Stalin, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Juan and Eva Peron, and Lenin.

So who is going to win this year? Because it is largely a political decision, Nobel-watchers here can make educated guesses, based on what's in the news. Ordinarily, they say, the prize might be expected to go to an anti-apartheid candidate from South Africa (and several have been nominated). But Bishop Tutu won last year, so that's out. Next might be someone active in famine relief in Africa. But Mr. Geldof, the favourite, isn't qualified this year. Perhaps, then, an organisation like Oxfam, the British voluntary aid and relief organisation.

Given these circumstances, some Norwegians are betting on Elie Wiesel, survivor of a Nazi concentration camp, author, humanitarian and the man who reduced many to tears in a White House ceremony when he told President Reagan he was wrong to visit a German military cemetery where storm troopers were buried. He has been nominated by 70 members of the West German parliament.

— The Wall Street Journal.

Randa Habibi's Corner

Disconnected and discontented

DID YOU try to call your friends or business partners by telephone last week and failed? Did you hear a tape-recorded message that went on and on: "This number has been disconnected"? Well, it seems that many people did. The Telecommunications Corporation has proudly announced that 6,000 telephone lines in Amman have been disconnected because subscribers have failed to settle their telephone bills. The corporation published three appeals, through the media, to subscribers trying them to settle their telephone bills. When many failed to do so, their lines were disconnected. This is most certainly the privilege and right of the TCC. Connected with this, many readers called me (using the neighbour's phone, I suppose) to complain that their line was cut off although they had not a single pending bill. The manager of a large foreign company in particular was amazed: His company has never failed to settle a telephone bill since it was established in Jordan many years ago, he claimed. Another reader admitted he has an unsettled bill, but says that the bill was incorrectly made up and misleading. He knows nobody in the Fijl Islands and he does not even know where Fiji lies on the map; yet, he was requested to pay some JD 31 for a call he allegedly made to Fiji sometime ago. Other subscribers told me of bills showing calls to Comoros Islands, Mauritius, Malaysia, Brazil or Jamaica. They claimed that they have no connection whatsoever with those countries and have nobody working at or visiting their homes who comes from those countries. Of course they complained to the Telecommunications Corporation. And one of them recalled what Prime Minister Zaid Rifai told parliament recently: "We shall apprehend the (computer) thief". The answer was: Settle your bill first, complain later. Those subscribers refuse to settle a bill they consider "fraudulent." But their lines remain disconnected. Is it fair?

Child vaccination: A meeting between North and South

The International Club of Journalists for Children's Rights, based in Rome, aims at spreading information on children and family problems and initiatives through the personal capacity and commitment of each member as well as through the organisation of meetings at international level, in cooperation with corporations and organisations. Following is the club's press release on its first meeting.

VENICE — From the 22 to the 24 of November this coming autumn in Venice, for the first time in Europe more than 100 journalists from all parts of the world will gather with medical experts in the first meeting of the International Club of Journalists for Children's Rights.

Such an organisation was recently constituted in London and whose main purpose is to promote and ensure an organic cooperation between the operators of world information to sensitize the public opinion to what are the essential problems of childhood, informing at the same time on the activities which various international organisations carry out in order to resolve them.

The meeting will present the theme of Child Vaccination of great actuality for different reasons: — the considerable progress attained through medicine, — the effort which numerous international organisations have put in the past few years towards a more vast "convergence" of vaccination campaigns to help children throughout the world, — the informing, via all the possible means of mass-media, of the family nucleus and thus the parents of the children so as to educate them and incite trust in hygienic measures, — the positive indirect consequences which such a reduction of child mortality can have towards economic development due to the adoption of family planning criteria.

All the technical, financial aspects and organisation will be examined and illustrated in Venice will put the journalist delegates in a position to be "informed to inform" and at the same time will create on an operative level situations for extended and practical forms of cooperation. Since the first of September the Italian section of the club has set up two different work groups which will present at the end of the meeting two documents on the following subjects: — methods and strategies of social information, — methods and strategies for cooperation between journalist from developing countries and those from industrialised nations for the spreading of information on the problem of children, the family and women.

Islam regains grounds in Communist China

By Neal Ulevich
Associated Press

YINCHUAN, China — Peking is extending religious freedom to Muslims in the poverty-stricken Ningxia region, and even some Communist Party members are answering the Muezzin's call to prayer, a departure from the militant atheism of party orthodoxy.

One reason for this religious flexibility is the hope that wealthier Muslim countries will be more inclined to extend economic aid to China.

Communism has not been abandoned in the Ningxia Hui autonomous region. But the party has never been strong in this dusty corner of China's northwest, which governor Hei Boli says his countrymen describe as "a desert, backward and poverty-stricken."

The region's 1.3 million Muslim Huis, a third of the population, are wary of Communism, which preaches atheism and has more than once attempted to crush organised religion.

Times have changed, however, and China is now more interested in extending reforms to make the economy more efficient and to deal with poverty than it is in enforcing atheism. Controls on religion are being loosened to increase the popularity of the Communist Party at home, and greater religious freedom, it is hoped, will ease criticism from human rights advocates abroad.

Other groups — Christians, Buddhists and other believers — are also gaining greater freedom. Religious policy for Ningxia Muslims is similar treatment of Tibetan Buddhists, who are recovering some of their strength.

During Mao Tse Tung's 1966-1976 cultural revolution, anti-

religious Red Guards sacked sanctuaries and sent imams to labour farms, where many were forced to tend pigs, an animal Muslims regard as unclean.

Since Mao's death in 1976, Peking has eased repression against organised religions. Party membership, however, is normally barred to people of religious persuasions.

"When I applied to join the Communist Party I had to renounce Islam," said one Hui who joined in the late 1970s. "Now, they have dropped that wording from the application."

"We don't have to worry if a man who goes to the mosque believes in communism or Islam. Allah will know that," said party secretary Li with a smile.

Chinese Muslims generally belong to the Sunni branch of Islam. Only a handful of the more fundamentalist Shi'ites, whose spiritual leader is Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Iman Ma Wanguo, speaking in the presence of party officials, said no serious differences exist between the communist state's law and Islam's religious code.

The state branded his predecessor, Ma Shengjun, a counter-revolutionary in 1960 and he spent 12 years at hard labour on prison farms. He now lives on alms in the small mosque that was rebuilt at government expense following the destruction of the former 300-year-old building.

"Just because I was the imam they called me a counter-revolutionary," said Ma Shengjun, 80. "My wife was beaten with steel ropes... and I was forced to raise pigs."

When asked if he saw any conflict between his religion and communism, he replied simply: "I follow Islam."

Bottled tap water invades pure spring water markets in U.S.

By Kenneth C. Danforth
National Geographic

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — Everybody knows what spring water looks like.

It looks just like what's in the bottle on your supermarket shelf. "Bottling city tap water and labelling, or advertising it deceptively to imply that it is 'pure mountain spring water,' as some companies do, is one of the greatest consumer abuses I've seen," says Brooks T. Rice. "If people knew they were buying reprocessed city water for 99 cents or more per gallon, they'd faint."

Rice doesn't have much use for tap water, and he doesn't need to. He owns Diamond Spring, which offers up water that has been on the way through the earth to his bottling plant here for about 9,000 years.

A vital distinction

The water that surges out of Diamond Spring at 120 gallons a minute looks just like it does after it's bottled. And that is just the way big-city tap water looks after it's bottled: Crystal clear.

But there's a serious difference between the product of city reservoirs and the gift of earth's deep aquifers. The water that comes out of a city tap, either directly in your kitchen or by way of some commercial bottles, has been recycled out of the countless uses of an industrial society. Even if it's filtered, it usually retains traces of chemicals.

But water that gurgles from deep strata such as those that lie beneath Diamond Spring has not been touched since that long-ago time when the people of this continent were still foraging for food.

Less than a half-mile away, the 143-degree waters of Hot Springs National Park have been renowned since Stone Age Indians went there for the springs' healing powers. Diamond Spring, which pours out of a hillside above the park's main thoroughfare, comes from an entirely different aquifer, its mineral content is different, and it is cold.

About seven miles to the north is Mountain Valley, where the water that flows on Air Force One comes naturally from the earth. Like Diamond Spring water, Mountain Valley assures consumers that they get exactly the spring-source water.

John Scott, chairman of Mountain Valley and unofficial dean of the bottled-water industry, says, "In 1959 we started looking into why European waters were considered better. We found out that they were not. They had just been around longer. But 27 out of 100 people in Europe drink bottled water. In the United States, the figure is only three out of 100."

Dedicated to pure water Since that time, bottled water

has become the fastest-growing beverage in the United States.

Diamond Spring does not enjoy the century-old reputation of Mountain Valley (though its water is 5,000 years older), nor its 45-state distribution. But Rice, who is intensely concerned about the contamination of North America's clean water,

"The water from Diamond Spring fell as rain so long ago that it is protected from surface pollution," says Rice. "But the situation nationwide is frightening. About 84 per cent of Americans in a poll said they believed their drinking water was polluted."

"Something we took for granted all these years is disappearing, and that is natural water sources of quality value in the United States. A city's water is no better than its source. They can chlorinate it, they can do lots of other things to it, but it is very expensive to try to take industrial pollutants out of water."

Rice says that educated consumers are beginning to insist on water bottled "at the source," as Europeans do. But the high cost to U.S. customers of European brands such as Perrier and Apollinaris is overwhelmingly due to trans-Atlantic transportation.

Few Americans, who want to drink eight glasses a day can afford the imported brands, and they have turned increasingly to domestic water. Rice believes the mystique created in large part by European spring-water advertising has helped the U.S. market in general, but at the same time has led people to a false sense of security about bottled water.



Five-gallon bottles rattle through the washer just before they are filled with 9,000-year-old water of Hot Springs in the state of Arkansas.

"All brands OK?"

"I believe that people who drink tap water have been pretty well warned about the hazards of public water," says Rice, "but most of them have no choice, and they consume it as a calculated risk. The deception comes in when companies take that same city water and process it a little more and sell it in a bottle. Consumers apparently accept that bottled water is OK. But that's not necessarily true, and it will be less true as the sources the cities use get worse. Now even the soft-drink bottles are worried."

Dr. Leslie E. Mack, director of the Water Resources Research Centre at the University of Arkansas, has tested Diamond Spring and scores of other springs for purity and age. He observes: "We've all grown up with the

concept that we can have all the water that we want of drinkable quality. But we drink less than 1 per cent of what the public water supply operators produce. Most of it goes for laundry, washing cars, flushing toilets, taking showers, and so forth."

Meanwhile, as the swollen population of an industrial society fouls the most plentiful resource on the planet, the rains of prehistory rise to Diamond Spring, slowly but inexorably, from the deep Arkansas shale into which they seeped 9,000 years ago.

French observers adapt to life on Beirut's 'Green Line'

By Diana Abdallah
Renner

BEIRUT — Amid the noise of gun and rocket-propelled grenade fire on Beirut's "green line", Lt.-Col. Jean-Philippe Braun sits unperturbed in a magnificent palace that was once the home of French ambassadors in Lebanon.

The "Residence Des Pins", noted for its glamorous parties before Lebanon's civil war erupted in 1975, is now headquarters for the 60-man French Observer Force which monitors ceasefire violations between Falangists and the opposition in west Beirut.

Offering an empty shell case as an ashtray, Col. Braun, 44, dismisses the noise outside the palace, whose sandbags, bunkers and patched mosaic walls testify to continued violence.

"What you are hearing is nothing compared to days of fighting. This is a calm day," he said.

Members of the volunteer observer force, who wear distinctive white helmets, drive white jeeps and carry only pistols, face danger as they report on the frequent clashes.

Six of them have been killed since March last year when the force began its duties. It is also deployed in a mountain position south east of Beirut where Druze fighters battle the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" and the Lebanese army.

The force, drawn from all branches of the French Armed Forces, reports ceasefire violations to a security committee representing major warring factions in Beirut. It is not allowed to intervene directly.

"The observer formula is an old one that maintains itself as long as there is consensus over it, so if the Lebanese government asks us to leave we will," said outgoing Commander Col. Antoine de Virieu.

Surveying war-damaged buildings from the palace terrace, Col. De Virieu, 52, told Reuters: "We believe our task has helped reduce tension on many occasions."

"I will leave with lots of regrets for not having succeeded during six months in bringing about an improvement, but I see hope and a political will for improvement," said Col. De Virieu, who handed over to Col. Bernard Bury last week.

"Coming here is an opportunity to break the routine, to help a country at war. Then there is the physical risk involved which should be the menu of professional soldiers," he added.

Lt. Pierre Gentile, 47, said observers experienced difficult times and fear, especially when "something happens and you do not know what to anticipate."

But he had no regrets. "The Lebanese people grow on you. You come here and you get attached, so I have never felt like a stranger," he said.

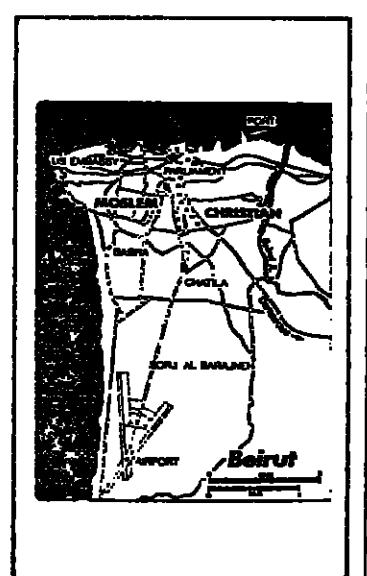
Lt. Bruno Garnero, 32, said he volunteered for the professional training opportunity. "We have found that the Lebanese are very amiable, very warm, something you do not expect to find in a people at war."

The observers have two days off each month and try to adapt by reading, playing sports, watching television and meditating. "This helps us keep a smile," Lt. Gar-

nero said. None of the 310 soldiers who have done four-month stints since March last year have returned to Lebanon, Col. Braun said, adding: "There are lots of other volunteers in France."

"Every time one of us goes back home, he talks to his family and friends about what the Lebanese are going through," Col. De Virieu said. "Bit by bit the French will understand the problem of Lebanon."

The French ambassador, Christian Greff, says "the French observers are soldiers of peace at the service of Lebanon."



Langer may miss World Matchplay Championship

WENTWORTH, England (R) — U.S. Masters Champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany said Wednesday a bad cold could keep him out of the World Matchplay Golf Championship starting Thursday.

The 28-year-old Langer, a key member of the European Ryder Cup team which beat the United States two weeks ago, did not play in the pro-am event which preceded the championship Wednesday.

Langer, who lost in last year's final to Severiano Ballesteros of Spain, has a first round bye but is scheduled to play his 36-hole quarter-final on Friday against the winner of a match between Tsuneyuki Nakajima of Japan and Sam Torrance of Britain.

"I would like to play a practice round tomorrow but I'll see how I feel. As to whether I'll play on Friday, again I hope so but I can't be definite," he told Reuters by telephone on Wednesday.

"I've been in bed for seven days and when I came here yesterday I went right back to bed," he said. "I've still got flu, a sore throat, a stuffed up nose, and a fever, though maybe I don't have a fever today. But I'm still coughing and sneezing," he said.

Langer's illness may put a damper on what could be billed as a heavyweight title bout between Langer and Ballesteros, both favoured to reach the final of the World Matchplay tourney this weekend.

Ballesteros has won the Matchplay championship three times, while Langer has yet to win the Matchplay title, and has lost to

Ballesteros on each of the three occasions they have met here. It had been thought that Langer would be the stronger of the two this weekend, since Langer took a holiday after the gruelling Ryder Cup triumph, while the admittedly tired Ballesteros battled to victory in the Barcelona Open last Sunday.

Instead, with both Langer and Ballesteros at less than peak form, the outcome this weekend is anything but certain, and other contenders may rise to the occasion. Ballesteros and Langer will each be chasing his fifth victory of the year. Ballesteros won the New Orleans Open early in 1985, then returned to Europe to capture the Irish and French Opens.

He tied for second in the U.S. Masters and for fifth in the U.S. Open before flopping in the British Open — which he was favoured to win — but he took 3½ points out of five in the Ryder Cup and then won in Barcelona.

Langer's 1985 wins have come in pairs. He followed his U.S. Masters victory in April by winning the Heritage Classic in North Carolina the following week, and after just missing out in the British Open he took back-to-back victories last month in the European and West German Opens.

"I've never been more consistent than this year," Langer said. "But I feel my best is yet to

come. My aim is to continue to improve and win more tournaments."

Langer has the tougher road to the final, for his projected semi-final opponent is another stalwart of the victorious Ryder Cup team, British Open Champion Sandy Lyle.

Lyle later won the York International. He, too, has a record of near-misses in this event, losing in the 1980 final to Greg Norman of Australia and to Ballesteros on the first extra hole of the 1982 final.

Lyle is seeded third, ahead of U.S. Open Champion Andy North, who captured that title for the second time this year but whose only previous appearance here in 1978 ended in a first round defeat.

All four have byes to the quarter-finals while the other eight battle through the first round in the chase for the winner's prize of \$71,500.

For the dubious privilege of playing Ballesteros in the quarter-finals, Welsh Ryder Cup player Ian Woosnam, whose height of 1.62 metres has earned him the nickname of "Pocket Dynamo" faces American Joey Sindelar.

Sindelar, 27, is virtually unknown outside his own country but has won twice this year on the U.S. tour, at the Greater Greensboro Open just before the Masters and at the B.C. Open in New York state this month.

Australian David Graham, who led the British Open with nine holes to play, is the only other former champion in the field.



Members of British mountain climbing team discuss with Petra News Agency reporter Samir Haddad (centre) their upcoming efforts to map the scenic heights surrounding the Jordanian city of Petra (Petra photo)

British climbers set sights on Petra's Rum Mountain

AMMAN (Petra) — A British team of mountain climbers has arrived in Amman to attempt to climb Rum Mountain and other mountains around the Nabataean city of Petra in Southern Jordan.

The team told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that they were happy to be here to try to climb the peaks of Rum, and that their goal will be to collect information about safe routes for climbers in the region for inclusion in a handbook for researchers and sportsmen.

The team members told Petra that they do not expect unsurmountable difficulties and that they were determined to carry their mission through to completion.

The Jordan Tourism Authority (JTA) invited the team in order to draw attention to tourist attractions in Jordan, according to the director of JTA's tourism

marketing department, Abdul Rahman Al Bahri. Mr. Bahri added that the JTA has offered the team all facilities needed to carry out their mission, and that it would probably take five weeks for the team to gather the necessary information.

Jordan rally set for November

AMMAN (J.T.A.) — The Royal Automobile Club of Jordan has announced that it will hold the Rothmans King's Highway Rally, the final event of the 1985 Jordan National Rally Championship, on Friday, Nov. 15, 1985.

Named for the ancient trading route stretching from Babylon to Egypt, the rally will pass through several historic sites, including Madaba, with its beautiful Roman and Byzantine mosaics. Mukawir, the palace of Herod where Salome is said to have performed her fatal dance, Dhiban, the ancient capital

Oman rally highlights Arab drivers

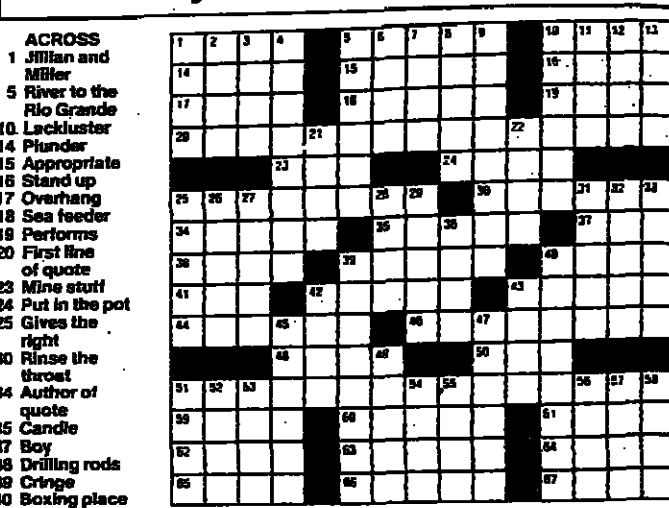
MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — The two-day Oman International Rally begins here Thursday, with most attention focused on the two Arab drivers in contention for this season's Middle East Championship.

Thirty-one teams are entered, among them current Middle East champion Saeed Al-Hajri in the Rothmans Porsche and this season's leader, Mohammad Bin Sulayem, who drives for the Toyota team. Both are Qataris.

Sulayem leads the season with a total of 68 points from a second-place finish in Qatar, a first in Kuwait and a third in Jordan. Al Hajri has 56 points with firsts in both Qatar and Jordan. His car had suffered an engine failure in the Kuwait contest.

The final rally race of the season will be in Dubai in December. Officials of the Oman Automobile Association, which organizes the annual event, said Wednesday that the Oman races will be watched by two observers from FISA.

THE Daily Crossword by Gayle Dean



ACROSS
1 Jillian and Miller
5 River to the Rio Grande
10 Lockmaster
14 Plunder
15 Appropriate
16 Stand up
17 Overhang
18 Sea feeder
19 Portmanteau
20 First line of quote
22 Mine shaft
24 Put in the pot
25 Gives the right
30 Rise the throat
34 Author of quote
35 Candle
37 Boy
38 Drilling rods
39 Cringe
40 Boxing place
41 Comp. dir.
42 Independent

DOWN
1 Mary Garden's milieu
9 Certain newsmen
10 Bureau division
11 Comic Little
12 Charles' dog
13 "The is yet to be"
21 Chi-chi
22 Vega or Spice
25 Hot hit
26 Din
27 Venerated object
28 Eng. school
29 Cut wood
31 Flash
32 Old weapon
33 Rimmed
36 Persian fairy
38 "The Barefoot"
40 Like some hairlines
42 Pseudologist

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS
1. JILLIAN
5. RIO
10. LOCKMASTER
14. PLUNDER
15. APPROPRIATE
16. STAND UP
17. OVERHANG
18. SEA FEEDER
19. PORTMANTEAU
20. FIRST LINE
22. MINE SHAFT
24. PUT IN THE POT
25. GIVES THE RIGHT
30. RISE THE THROAT
34. AUTHOR OF QUOTE
35. CANDLE
37. BOY
38. DRILLING RODS
39. CRINGE
40. BOXING PLACE
41. COMP. DIR.
42. INDEPENDENT

DOWN
1. MARY GARDEN'S MILIEU
9. CERTAIN NEWSMEN
10. BUREAU DIVISION
11. COMIC LITTLE
12. CHARLES' DOG
13. "THE IS YET TO BE"
21. CHI-CHI
22. VEGA OR SPICE
25. HOT HIT
26. DIN
27. VENERATED OBJECT
28. ENG. SCHOOL
29. CUT WOOD
31. FLASH
32. OLD WEAPON
33. RIMMED
36. PERSIAN FAIRY
38. "THE BAREFOOT"
40. LIKE SOME HAIRLINES
42. PSEUDOLOGIST

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FIRST RACE 3.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Sulman Khalaf	Ahid	Owner	54	
2. Mohammad Salim	El Sawy	Owner	Rasheed	54
3. Sultan Faisal A. Jnaib	M. Sultan	Owner	Sulman	52.5
4. Salim El Jadan	S. Talal	Owner	Dalilah	52.5
5. Zaid Naeif El Falez	Mughirah	Owner	52.5	
6. Thami Hazza El Hadeed	Radhi	Owner	Yusef	52.5
7. Farhan Fathi	Sokoot	Owner	A. Jabir	52.5
8. Naeif Miteib El Bakheet	Mona	Owner	52.5	
9. Halham Mohammad	F. Taise	Owner	52.5	
10. Talib El Naher	Ghazali	Owner	Salim	49.5
11. Dary Basher Sbael	Dalal	Owner	49.5	
12. Daweesh El Bakheet	Shahah	Owner	Ahmad	46.5

SECOND RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Hamzih Barjas El Hadeed	Ward	Owner	A. Jabir	54
2. Hamzih Barjas El Hadeed	Jemil	Owner	46.5	
3. Hamzih Barjas El Hadeed	I. Elodid	Owner	46.5	
4. Barja Fanoos	Howan	Owner	54	
5. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Firih	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
6. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Drban	Owner	Ibrahim	51
7. Ghazy A. Jabir	Najia	Owner	Sulman	49.5
8. A. El Sattar Matar	J. El Mahakar	Owner	Yusef	49.5
9. Ziad Samy Yacoub	Min Kareem	Owner	Adnan	48
10. Samy Yacoub Madros	Saad	Owner	Rasheed	48
11. Faisal Awwad El Falez	Nahab	Owner	48	
12. Hamad Abdullah El Jamary	D. Daffy	Owner	46.5	
13. Nimir El Hmoed	El Hasna	Owner	Mahmoud	46.5

THIRD RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Daweesh El Bakheet	Jazy	Owner	Rasheed	54
2. Haeil Norez El Falez	Waheeb	Owner	Yusef	54
3. Mohammad Faris Harrawy	Hamzih	Owner	52.5	
4. A. El Latif Aly	M. Maen	Owner	Ahmad	52.5
5. A. El Latif Salama	M. Hana	Owner	Sulman	52.5
6. Badir Haman El Bakheet	S. Malik	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
7. Mohammad A. Enaby	Nashar	Owner	51	
8. Naeif Nadeeh El Zali	Norah	Owner	49.5	
9. Mousa Abdullah	M. Irah	Owner	49.5	
10. Naeif Aly A. Sokoot	Maha	Owner	Mousa	49.5
11. Khalaf Mohammad	Amarieh	Owner	Mwatak	46.5
12. Thami Hazza El Hadeed	Baroon	Owner	Yusef	46.5

FOURTH RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 2200 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mamdouh El Hadeed	Khattal	Owner	48	
2. Ghalib Haddadin	Almehom	Owner	Ahmad	48
3. Ghalib Haddadin	H. El Nasir	Owner	Rasheed	48
4. Ghazy Farah A. Jabir	S. Ghazy	Owner	Dalilah	48
5. Ghazy Farah A. Jabir	H. Husainy	Owner	Sulman	48
6. Samy Haddadin	Wahed	Owner	Rida	48
7. Khalil Haddadin	H. Maen	Owner	Sead	48
8. Khalil Haddadin	Diwan	Owner	Ibrahim	48

FIFTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Jamal Mohammad El Zabin	B. El Hamdani	Owner	Mousa	51.5
2. Mohammad Salim	M. Samy	Owner	Yusef	51.5
3. Mohammad Khalid El Falez	Sojoed	Owner	Sulman	51.5
4. Hassan Ely El Daham	Alaleb	Owner	51.5	
5. Mohammad Maesah	I. Kais	Owner	48.5	
6. Hamad Abdullah El Jamary	H. Marlam	Owner	Mwatak	48.5
7. Naeif Mohammad	S. Khalid	Owner	Fawez	47
8. Thami Mshary El Bakheet	Bark	Owner	A. Jabir	47
9. Thami Mshary El Bakheet	Khattar	Owner	Rasheed	46.5

ROYAL RACING CLUB CUP SIXTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mishal El Falez	B. Alkhal	Owner	Salah	57
2. Mishal El Falez	B. Shaily	Owner	57	
3. Mishal El Falez	L. El Bazar	Owner	57	
4. Ghalib Haddadin	El Ameed	Owner	Rida	51
5. Hany El Hadeed	Diana	Owner	A. Jabir	48.5
6. Faisal Awwad El Falez	Habibaty	Owner	Ibrahim	47.5
7. Faisal Awwad El Falez	Shihanih	Owner	Mousa	45.5
8. Faisal Awwad El Falez	Khattih	Owner	Rasheed	45.5
9. Nimir El Hmoed	Sahr	Owner	Mahmoud	47
10. A. El Latif El Hadeed	El Samy	Owner	Yusef	47



Cinema
CONCORD
Tel: 44092-44280
677420
I BEG YOUR PARDON, LAW.
(Arabic)
Performances
3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
AL-HUSSEIN
Tel: 22117
VERDICT AT THE
END OF TRIAL
SESSION
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema
RAINBOW
Tel: 625155
THE IDIOT.
(Arabic)
Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

Cinema
OPERA
Tel: 675573
3 DAYS OF THE
CONDOR
Abdali, behind ALIA offices
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
PALESTINE
Tel: 22117
THE TWINS
BRUCE LEE
THE INVINCIBLE
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema
RAGHADAN
Tel: 22198
BEWARE THE
FEMALE GANG
(Arabic)
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Cinema
Philadelphia
NATURAL
Shows at 3:30/6/8:30/10:30
TEL: 3444-3445

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.4250/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3601/06	Canadian dollars
	2.7150/70	West German marks
	3.0575/600	Dutch guilders
	2.2310/30	Swiss francs
	34.98/55.03	Belgian francs
	8.2800/900	French francs
	1832/1834	Italian lire
	229/7080	Japanese yen
	8.1175/275	Swedish crowns
	8.0610/700	Norwegian crowns
	9.8550/650	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	328.60/329.10	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCKS MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed lower, drifting throughout the session from an easier opening. Dealers said worries over the tighter pound's effect on exporters and fading prospects for a near-term cut in U.K. base rates overshadowed Wednesday's business.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 8.2 to 1,271.9. Of the leading exporters, Vickers ended down 5p at 278 as did Glaxo at 1,280 although ICI finished unchanged at 634 after 632.

Government bonds pared opening gains of 1/4 point to 1/16 but were underpinned by sterling's steady performance on the foreign exchanges. North Americans were mixed and golds lower.

British Aerospace was among the scattered gainers, up 8p to 413 on news of a \$60 million order for its 125-800 business jets. Among companies reporting earnings on Wednesday RMC group ended 10p higher at 398 after 402 and RTZ closed 5p up at 544 after 552.

Bank of Scotland, also reporting figures, closed 2p lower at 392. Other banks were similarly dull with Natwest off 8p to 609. Insurances were lower but broker Stewart Wrightson met bid interest lifting its shares to 694 from 669 in early trading. The price drifted off, leaving the shares to close 5p up at 674.

Oils were dull after a quiet session with Lasso finishing 5p lower at 268 and B.P. 4p down at 526.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Making changes in the manner in which you reduce your aims and ambitions to a workable success now needs to be done if you are to have conditions as you have planned.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't jeopardize some good relationship by acting hastily in the morning, so keep calm, cool and collected.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) In trying to wiggle out of some unfortunate situation, you could cause a good friend some trouble. Find the right solution.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Steer clear of that annoying friend if you want to get your business handled wisely and properly. Attend to personal affairs later.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You may be so busy at your work, you fail to take advantage of a new opportunity to advance that presents itself.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study well your promises to others and carry through with them instead of running off to new appeals.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't get so bogged down with the details of an enterprise that you fail to talk over affairs with a partner.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't get so tied up with partners that you fail to make your surroundings more smooth-running and attractive.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may not be able to get your work done until the afternoon because of sudden events that will require your time earlier.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Early get out into the world of business and forget the situation at home, but tonight all will be righted.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may have problems connected with your home today so clear them up quickly, and tonight you can enjoy friends.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take care you do not berate some person during the daytime or there can be trouble. Handle finances in the evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take care you do not overspend and avoid monetary demands made upon you in the morning. Not a day for change.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY — he or she will be both a pioneer and a traditional type of person, so it is important that parents will find the right courses of study that can best fit your rather extraordinary progeny. Give as fine an education as possible.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is the best time to consider what your vision and imagination indicate to you as the right way to obtain the overall plan of life that most appeals to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Think privately about your aims in life and how best to gain them and then you will know better how to proceed.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find out what good friends will do to assist you in gaining your aims and get good support from them.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you get business interests working more efficiently and wisely. Combine your efforts with advice of bigwigs.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Concentrate on expansion and use your finest judgment for best results. Set up a fine plan early.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You can carry through with promises you have made with the aid of a good family tie now. Budget your money more carefully.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have to have a long conversation with a recalcitrant partner to convince him to accept a plan that will be profitable.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make your surroundings more charming and functional so that you can also work more efficiently in them.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make plans for weekend amusements and be more imaginative. Then concentrate on how best to make use of talents.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what the aims of those who dwell with you are and assist them so you have more accord there.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get every factor connected with outside routines clear in your mind and then you can labor more efficiently.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Stop daydreaming and get into practical affairs that are important at this time, and build up assets.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Know what your inner wishes are and those you trust can help you gain them, if approached wisely.

IMF says trade protectionism remains paramount concern

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Tuesday said it was deeply worried about a growing trend toward protectionism.

The IMF view, in its annual report, was released shortly after the United States and the four other leading industrial countries met in New York on Sunday and agreed to act to reduce the value of the U.S. dollar.

U.S. officials hope the agreement by finance ministers and central bankers will help reduce the massive American trade deficit and sidetrack pressure from Congress and some business group for protectionist legislation.

"The fund is extremely concerned with the overall trend toward protectionism, which can be considered to be checked, let alone reversed," the IMF report said.

The United States, the largest member of the international lending agency, has cited protectionism as a growing threat and has been pushing for other countries to take steps to make their

own economies stronger.

The global report of economic conditions noted that recovery in the industrial countries had been under way, although unevenly, for some 2½ years.

It said output growth last year, averaging nearly five per cent, was the strongest in almost a decade.

But it said many fundamental problems remain. "Among them are the high levels of unemployment prevailing in many countries, the continued increase in protectionist pressures, and fiscal imbalances that are a major source of uncertainty and concern in several of the larger industrial countries."

In a briefing for reporters, IMF officials stressed repeatedly that protectionism was a growing threat.

"We are very worried, very concerned," one said.

The officials said the U.S. trade imbalance — and the surplus in Japan that is, in part, its mirror image — was extremely worrisome.

While the report was written

well before Sunday's meeting by the so-called Group of Five in New York, it gave some insight on why industrial countries decided to do something about the value of the dollar.

It focused particularly on what it called "changes in the relative cyclical position of the United States and on the extraordinary strength of the U.S. dollar, which in June 1985, was nine per cent above its year-earlier level, despite substantial depreciation after February."

On a more positive note, it said the recovery did not lead to an increase in inflation in industrial countries, adding that in fact there was a reduction.

Most economic analysts believe recovery usually fuels inflation since demand for goods and services is on the upswing.

In the developing world, the situation is much more disquieting, the IMF report said. "Economic growth remains significantly below its longer term average and is uneven among individual countries."

Reagan presses tax reform drive

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (R) — President Reagan, seeking to generate new momentum for his tax reform plan, said Tuesday it will help the United States match the postwar industrial modernization of Germany and Japan.

"We don't have to bomb everything here to catch up with them," Mr. Reagan said.

He told participants in an economic development symposium here his proposed overhaul of the tax code, which among other things would further reduce capital gains tax rates, would generate massive new investment in U.S. plant and equipment and bring about "a decade of economic expansion."

He again insisted that his overall economic programme will create 10 million new jobs in the United States over the next four years.

"I'll bet you anything a whole bunch of those jobs will be created right here in Tennessee," Mr. Reagan said.

Later, in a campaign-style rally in Athens, a small town some 95 kilometres north of here, Mr. Reagan said his new White House study shows his tax reform programme alone would add almost four million new full-time jobs to the U.S. economy.

But the study cautioned that the projections should be viewed as "plausible outcomes rather than precise predictions" and might take 10 years to become fully effective.

Mr. Reagan's latest effort to create grassroots support for tax reform came the day after he announced a series of trade policy initiatives, including the establishment of a \$300 million "war chest" to help U.S. exporters compete abroad more effectively.

Mr. Reagan said his plan to make the tax system fairer and simpler by closing tax loopholes and shelters would mean lower rates and other real benefits for

most American taxpayers.

"A full 79 per cent of the taxpayers of our country would either get a tax cut or see their taxes for now remain unchanged," he said.

Yet, said Mr. Reagan, the plan would "ultimately bring a heck of a lot more money into the government" and not increase its budget deficit as some critics fear.

Mr. Reagan said his economists believed his proposed overhaul of the tax code "should create the equivalent of almost four million new full-time jobs."

They found that the personal economic gain for each household will be about \$600 a year," he said.

Meanwhile, U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Tuesday that further reductions in the value of the dollar were needed to help U.S. exporters.

His comments followed a series of economic initiatives by the United States designed to reduce the value of the dollar.

"I think it should be reduced about 25 per cent to assist exports," he told reporters.

"No make that 20 per cent because it has already fallen by about four per cent from last Friday," Mr. Baldrige, however, app-

earred to rule out massive intervention of the U.S. currency although his office later said the official U.S. policy was not to comment on intervention efforts.

On the other hand, U.S. factories reported stronger than expected demand for durable goods last month and inflation appeared headed toward its lowest level in almost two decades.

The Commerce Department said new orders for durable goods rose 3.4 per cent, and the Labour Department reported the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose only 0.2 per cent in August.

The data were the latest to show moderate acceleration in the economy in the current three-month period after a year of sluggishness, caused largely by a massive trade deficit.

"Our feeling has been that the economy is turning around and the fourth quarter is going to be a pretty strong quarter," Mr. Leonard Santow, managing partner of the economic consulting firm, Griggs and Santow, said.

Mr. Baldrige called the higher demand for durable goods, which are big-ticket, manufactured items, encouraging. Orders had fallen 2.3 per cent in July.

China plans big changes

PEKING (R) — China Wednesday published its economic plan for the next five years, promising its people better living standards but higher rents, power and shopping bills.

The plan outline was passed unanimously by a meeting of the Communist Party on Monday and reflects the economic reforms of top leader, Mr. Deng Xiaoping.

"Over the next five years, the Chinese people will move steadily from having adequate food and clothing to being fairly well-off," the outline said.

The plan will further reduce

state control over the economy and make it more market-oriented in spite of opposition from many Communist purists, including veteran leader Mr. Chen Yun.

It calls for an end to very low rents which Chinese have enjoyed since 1949 but which have led to a serious nationwide housing shortage. "We should commercialise housing in the cities and towns," the plan said.

The plan also will raise fuel prices. "There still exists a huge gap between supply and demand," the plan said.

Dollar pact fails to curb major risks, analysts say

LONDON (R) — The agreement by the world's top financial nations to curb the dollar's strength has not removed the risk of a trade war or solved any of the major economic problems facing the world, analysts believe.

Many European dealers and economists polled by Reuters said the deal failed to address the crux of current global economic woes — the huge U.S. federal budget deficit.

Instead, finance ministers and central bankers from the so-called Group of Five (G-5) nations — the United States, Japan, Britain, France and West Germany — cited fears of a trade war when they met in New York last Sunday and announced they would work together to bring down the dollar's value.

Calls for protectionism have grown among members of the U.S. Congress. They want to stem the huge tide of imports that have swelled the U.S. trade deficit to possibly \$150 billion this year and put many American companies out of business.

President Reagan moved to curb the protectionist sentiment on Monday by pledging to protect American business from what he saw as "unfair practices" abroad.

The Group of Five's move immediately sent the dollar into a tailspin on Monday, but the analysts said much more was needed.

Many economists say the massive shortfall between U.S. federal revenues and spending, which has to be met by borrowing, has kept U.S. interest rates high and sent the dollar soaring by attracting

waves of foreign capital.

In particular, a firm commitment was needed to cut America's budget deficit, expected to top \$200 billion in the current financial year, the analysts said.

This view was underlined by West Germany's central bank chief, Mr. Karl Otto Poehl, at a forum in Bonn late Tuesday. The Bundesbank president said there could be no substitute for changing the fundamental factors that had brought about the dollar's strength. There was no alternative, he said, to a cut in the U.S. budget deficit.

But he defended currency market intervention by central banks to bring down the value of the dollar. He conceded that it offered no permanent solution to the problem of what he called an overvalued dollar, but there were times when it could work.

"I believe the closer cooperation agreed in New York will certainly have its effect, even if this is only to make markets realise that there is no one-way street for evaluating currencies," he said.

He said the United States was now attaching more importance to the dollar's exchange rate than before.

With U.S. congressional elections due next year, an onslaught

on the deficit through higher taxes and lower expenditure was unlikely, said Mr. George Magnus, chief international economist at London stockbrokers Laurie Millbank.

Although the dollar fell by more than three per cent against the yen on Monday, economists said it was insufficient to do more than dent Japan's trade surplus with the U.S., which totalled \$37 billion in 1984 and could reach \$50 billion this year.

"If they really want to have an effect on U.S. competitiveness, the dollar will really have to come down much more," a Swiss currency dealer said.

Mr. Brendan Brown of British brokers Phillips and Drew said the yen would have to fall to 210 to the dollar for Japan's surplus to be cut. Monday's slide took the dollar to around 232 yen, well down on the year's peak of 263 in February.

The analysts said follow-up measures would be needed to back up the threat of intervention. In the immediate future the U.S. would probably begin to pressure Japan to follow up Sunday's resolution to weaken the yen by cutting taxes, stimulating the economy to bring in more imports and reducing exports.

Most saw the dollar settling near 2.60 marks in six months' time, with some seeing it at about 2.45 to 2.50 a year from now if the more fundamental measures were taken. It now stands at 2.71 marks, 21 per cent down on February's peak of 3.45.

U.S., IMF, development banks ready major loans to Mexico

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and the principal international lending agencies are preparing to offer Mexico emergency loans that may total nearly \$3 billion, U.S. officials and other sources said Tuesday.

It was not immediately clear, however, if the series of loans was being coordinated or represented spontaneous gestures by the agencies to Mexico, whose capital was devastated by earthquakes last week.

Before the earthquakes, Mexico was having difficulty complying with International Monetary Fund (IMF) economic reforms. The country, which owes almost \$100 billion of foreign debt, thereby jeopardised fund loans and a commercial bank agreement to stretch out repayments of about half its debt over the next 14 years.

Whether Mexico was ready to accept the numerous loan offers was not certain. "In the case of Mexico, national pride gets the better of them," a U.S. official said.

The U.S. Agriculture Department said Tuesday its commodity credit corporation would guarantee \$600 million in loans to finance Mexican agricultural pur-

chases from the United States starting next month. Department sources said up to \$400 million more may be in the pipeline. Monetary sources said the U.S. treasury was also examining the possibility of an emergency loan, but a treasury spokeswoman could not provide immediate confirmation.

President Reagan said last week the United States stood ready to aid Mexico in any way it could.

Meanwhile, loans from the IMF, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are also under consideration, officials of these agencies said.

Monetary sources said Mexico was eligible for an emergency IMF loan of up to \$600 million, an offer telexed to Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid on Friday by IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere.

One source also said the IMF, which was forced temporarily to suspend disbursement of \$900 million of loans to Mexico last week, after the country's failure to comply with the agency's economic reform plan, was "going back to the drawing board" on its decision.

The source said IMF officials

would reevaluate the situation in the next several weeks in the light of the earthquakes' impact, a development that would probably rescue Mexico's pact with commercial banks, stretching out about \$48 billion of debt repayments.

A senior New York banker said Mexico's creditor banks were seriously considering the idea of immediately relending a \$950 million repayment of loan capital the country is due to pay next week.

The banker said there was no indication that Mexico did not intend to pay, but the move was being considered as a gesture of goodwill.

Earlier, Mexican Tourism Minister Antonio Enriquez Savignac told reporters in New York, "We are sticking by our renegotiated commitments" — a reference to the country's debt rescheduling accord.

In addition, World Bank President Tom Clausen has sent a telegram to the Mexican government which reads: "We are prepared to assist Mexico with additional financial and technical support. I have asked my staff... to discuss in which way we can best help."

Peanuts



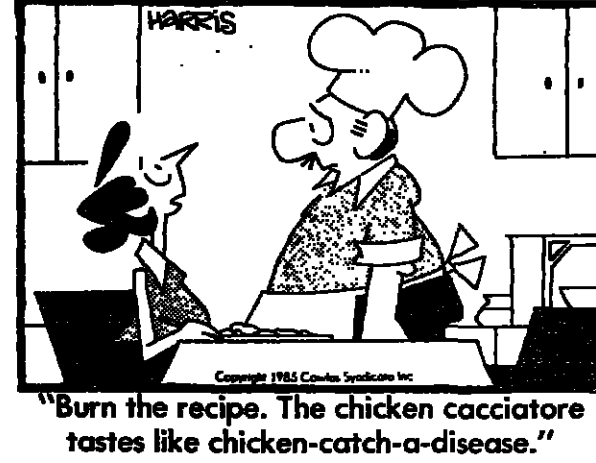
Mutt 'n' Jeff



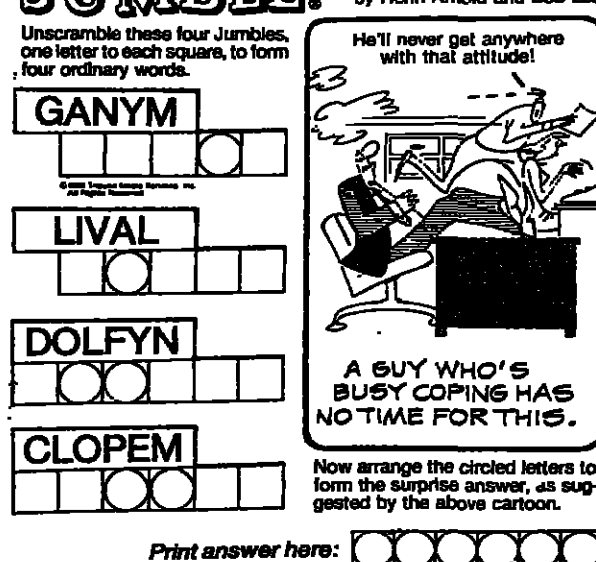
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: VALET DITTY BUNION QUENCH
Answer: What he did after stealing a pair of scissors — "CUT OUT"

Peaceful Punjab poll ends Gandhi reshuffles central government

AMRITSAR, India (R) — Voters shrugged off Sikh extremist bombs, death threats, and even poisoned toffees in Punjab's elections Wednesday and officials said polling went off with a healthy turnout and only a few minor scuffles.

A Punjab police spokesman told Reuters there were no reports of extremist violence when polling ended at 4 p.m. (1030 GMT).

The only incidents were several scuffles between supporters of rival parties outside some of the state's 12,000 polling booths.

About 125,000 police and paramilitary troops were stationed at booths in India's biggest peacetime security gathering to head off violence in the Sikh majority state.

Extremists used bombs, death threat letters and poisoned sweets in a last minute attempt to scare people away from voting for a new state government which will replace two years direct rule from New Delhi.

But election officials said most voters ignored the threats. Some polling booths were kept open past the official closing time because of long queues.

"We expect the turnout to be as good as in previous years and average about 60 per cent," Punjab's deputy chief election officer T.R. Malhotra said. There was a 64 per cent turnout at the last election in 1980.

Counting starts Thursday and results are expected on Thursday night from the poll which pitted Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's

Congress (I) Party against the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal.

At the end of voting Akali Dal President Surjit Singh Barnala said his party was confident of winning an outright majority in the 117-seat state assembly.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi named his first foreign minister Wednesday in sweeping cabinet changes marking a major shakeup of the Indian government.

Mr. Gandhi sacked two senior men and brought in three new cabinet ministers and 13 junior ministers to increase his council of ministers from 41 to 51.

In the first reshuffle since his election nine months ago, Mr. Gandhi created a series of new super ministries like transport which absorbed the individual portfolios of civil aviation, roads, railways and shipping.

Mr. Gandhi chose a 61-year-old veteran parliamentarian Bala Ram Bhagat, a financial expert, to head external affairs which the prime minister had run himself with the help of a junior minister.

It was the first time for 13 months since Mr. Gandhi's mother Indira Gandhi took over the post, that a cabinet minister had been put in sole charge of external

affairs.

Mr. Gandhi named former Indian Ambassador to Washington K.R. Narayan as Bhagat's deputy adding the skills of a polished diplomat to the ministry.

The cabinet members sacked were Food and Civil Supplies Minister Rao Birendra Singh and Chemicals and Fertiliser Minister Virendra Patil. A third senior minister, Ashok Ghelot, in charge of civil aviation and tourism, resigned Tuesday.

The three ministries were sharply criticised for rising food prices, a series of leaks from chemical factories and incidents involving Indian airlines like the crash of an Air India Jumbo jet off Ireland.

In other significant changes Mr. Gandhi took over the Defence Ministry himself and appointed his second cousin and close aide Arun Nehru to a new post in charge of police and law and order in an enlarged Home Ministry.

Mr. Gandhi shifted Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to another conglomerate ministry, human resources, which will combine education, sports, youth and women's affairs.

The three new cabinet members are Bhagat, Narain Dutt Tiwari who returns to the Industries Ministry he left a year ago, and Ghani Khan Choudhury, a general secretary of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and former railways minister who becomes head of a new ministry, programme implementation.

Lange rules out deal over French agents

WELLINGTON (R) — Prime Minister David Lange Wednesday rejected any prospect of repatriating two French agents facing murder and sabotage charges in New Zealand in exchange for compensation from France in the Rainbow Warrior affair.

Speculation in Wellington and Paris that the government would intervene to stop the trial of the two DGSE secret service agents, was uninformed and irresponsible, Mr. Lange said in a statement.

He said New Zealand judicial processes would proceed without outside interference.

Mr. Lange was commenting on television and radio suggestions that French compensation payments could be tied to the release of the two agents, Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart, who face trial in connection with the July 10 sinking of the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior in which a crewman was killed.

Mr. Lange said the speculation was unhelpful to dialogue with Paris which began formally in New York Tuesday with a meeting between New Zealand Justice Minister Geoffrey Palmer and French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas.

The Reagan administration, which frequently criticises acts of violence around the world, Tuesday refused to condemn France for sinking the flagship of the Greenpeace environmentalist group.

Paris names new spy chief

PARIS (AP) — France announced on Wednesday it named a new spy chief to reorganise its troubled secret service, rocked by a scandal over the role its agents played in sinking an anti-nuclear protest ship in New Zealand.

Army Chief of Staff General Rene Imbot was named to head the agency to "re-establish order... and reorganise it" and report on its role in the scandal, said government spokeswoman Georgia Dufout.

She said President Francois Mitterrand stressed to a cabinet meeting "the great toughness of character" of Gen. Imbot, 60, a veteran of 20 years in the French Foreign Legion with wide combat and staff experience.

S. African protester shot dead by police

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A South African policeman being stoned by a crowd of blacks shot one man dead with his pistol during the night and a white woman was slightly hurt when her car was stoned, police said Wednesday.

Two black men died Tuesday in the continuation of 20 months of protests in which more than 700 people have been killed.

A police statement said the policeman opened fire in a black township in the eastern Cape, killing one man and injuring a youth.

Near Uitenhage in the same area, a white woman was slightly hurt when blacks stoned a car. Whites have been largely isolated from the violence.

Police said a bus conductor was burned to death Tuesday when the bus was attacked and set alight by a crowd of blacks at Guguletu township near Cape Town.

The second victim Tuesday was axed to death. The 62-year-old man was among a working team of the town council at Zwijndorp near Port Elizabeth who were attacked by a crowd.

Police arrested 33 of the attackers but the motive for the assault was not immediately known. Black people working for the white-dominated authorities have become prime targets for township residents who have grown more radical in a fight to end South Africa's apartheid system of racial discrimination.

Deng looks towards final party clean-out in 1987

PEKING (R) — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has completed a long-delayed clean-out at the top of the Communist Party and is now looking towards a final reshuffle in 1987 to allow him to retire from public life. Western diplomats said Wednesday.

Dozens of veteran revolutionaries were replaced by younger, better-educated technocrats hand-picked by Mr. Deng at a party conference which ended on Monday, and the new politburo line-up was announced Tuesday.

The changes marked a major victory for Mr. Deng, 81, who has been trying for seven years to restructure the party leadership to place in positions of power you-

nger people he can trust to carry on his innovative economic policies.

But another set of changes is expected at the next full party congress to be held in 1987, with Mr. Deng's chosen successors, party chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, making way for a "third echelon" of leaders.

Mr. Deng has spent the last 10 years and more of his career battling against supporters of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

He scored a major success in 1981 when he toppled Mao's chosen successor Hua Guofeng from power, but opposition to many of his policies remains strong in some sections of the party.

Heart transplant patient is 'in serious condition'

TUCSON, Arizona (R) — Twenty-five-year-old Michael Drummond, who lived on a mechanical heart for nine days before receiving a human heart, is in serious condition and has been placed on a respirator, a hospital spokeswoman said.

Drummond, a former assistant supermarket manager, had been listed in fair condition after he received his human donor heart 17 days ago.

But the spokeswoman at the University of Arizona Medical Centre said Tuesday Drummond had developed a lung infection there and doctors had been unable

so far to identify its source. "Infections of this type in a heart transplant patient are not unusual," she added.

Doctors had expected Drummond would be able to return home three to four weeks after receiving his human heart.

But the spokeswoman said that during Monday night and Tuesday Drummond's blood pressure became unstable and he was placed on the respirator to help his breathing.

Doctors said Drummond was dying of a degenerative heart disease before he underwent his heart transplant operations.

Search for quake survivors will be slow, Mexican president says

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Miguel de la Madrid says rescuers will take their time searching for survivors of last week's earthquakes because moving too quickly might endanger those still trapped under the rubble.

His comments Tuesday came as thousands of rescue workers throughout the city continued digging through debris in search of survivors of the two earthquakes that rocked the city.

The president said 3,000 people had died. But later in the evening Mayor Ramon Aguirre's office said the death toll had reached 3,500, with another 10,000 injured and 1,700 in hospitals scattered throughout the city.

The Federal Health Department said 11,000 people were injured and predicted the death toll would not exceed 5,000.

"The priority is rescuing lives and because of that we have to take our time because a precipitous action might provoke the death of the trapped people," the president said after touring some of the harder-hit areas of the city of 18 million.

There had been some speculation among rescue workers

that officials would soon start demolishing the more seriously damaged building and levelling the mounds of rubble that dot the city.

Meanwhile a top government official speaking privately to the Associated Press said Tuesday that Mexico is grateful for the massive amount of relief aid from around the world but that the type of aid might not meet the country's needs.

"We do not need blankets," the official said. "We do need money to rebuild the city, to rebuild the schools. Tell them that."

Initially, there were few reports of looting or price gouging, but residents of Colonia Roma, one of the hardest-hit neighbourhoods, have begun complaining that food prices have risen substantially.

Taxi drivers were demanding more money from passengers. One driver, handed 2,000 pesos (about \$5) for a ride that normally costs less than 1,000 pesos, asked for an additional 1,000 pesos.

A man who identified himself as Henry Martinez told a reporter that security personnel took food meant for the homeless in the Colonia Obrera neighbourhood.

But the federal government said it was taking steps to stop merchants from inflating the price of merchandise and would jail those who continued to do so.

Health officials have said there is no severe threat of epidemic from either contaminated water or decaying bodies still buried in the debris but have cautioned that all water should be boiled before use.

Searches through the ruins continued throughout the smashed heart of the city and in some cases hopes of dangerous efforts were rewarded when rescuers found somebody still alive.

Rescue workers found two crying babies in the ruins of a hospital Tuesday.

Efforts continued to try to find shelters for the estimated 300,000 people left homeless, many of them staying wherever they can, such as in parks or in their cars.

But the federal government said

Hurricane Gloria heads for U.S. east coast

MIAMI (R) — Weather forecasters warned Wednesday that a major hurricane was heading towards the North American Atlantic coast.

"It is one of the most powerful hurricanes to threaten the United States this century," said forecaster Gil Clark of the National Hurricane Centre in Miami.

Hurricane Gloria, with winds of 225 kilometres per hour was about 1,300 kilometres south east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, at midnight (0400 GMT). It was moving north west at 15 MPH (25 KPH).

"It could increase in speed or change direction any time," Clark said. "It is time for everyone along

Afghan rebels rush to face surprise government attack

ISLAMABAD (R) — Muslim rebel reinforcements returned to the battlefield in eastern Afghanistan Wednesday to fight fresh Soviet and Afghan troops who surprised them with a renewed drive against their border strongholds.

About 1,000 men were expected to reinforce local fighting groups facing thousands of Communist troops in the area between the Pakhtia province garrison town of Khost and the Pakistan border, guerrillas said.

A long column of T-62 battle tanks and armoured personnel carriers backed by helicopter and fighter jets began attacking rebel positions Tuesday around the village of Kharseen, 10 kilometres south east of Khost.

Guerrillas in the Pakistani-border towns of Peshawar and Miranshah, just across the border from Khost, admitted the renewed offensive was a surprise after the Communists seemed to retreat from a month-long drive on Friday.

The new attack, which extended one of Moscow's bloodiest drives of the six-year-old war, aimed again at flushing rebels out of fortified bases protecting supply routes from Pakistan.

"We did not know it was coming," said one rebel spokesman, who asked not to be named.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

ON THE MOVE
By Diane C. Baldwin

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 3. Exile
 4. Lower landmark
 5. Walking
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 8. Double dealer
 9. Top or column
 10. Roman household
 11. Materiality
 12. Poker money
 13. Greenish
 14. Parrot
 15. Winter mation
 16. Tropic nation
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- Diagramless
- 19 X 19, by Neil McCarthy
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COLUMNS 7 & 8

Bored soccer star 'made a bomb'

LONDON (AP) — Lebanese soccer star Oussama Aytour got bored in a London apartment so made a bomb to amuse himself — blowing out the windows and sparking a major terrorist alert, a London court was told. "I meant no harm. I just wanted to amuse myself," 24-year-old Aytour testified at London's Horseferry Road magistrate's court. He was fined £300 (\$429) for making the explosive device using three nails, a tomato ketchup bottle and 432 caps from two toy guns belonging to his small nephew. The blast last August blew out the kitchen windows of the apartment in West London's Fulham district. Anti-terrorist squad detectives and bomb disposal experts rushed to the apartment, which is rented by Aytour's brother, prosecutors said. Detectives held Aytour for eight days and made extensive inquiries internationally to determine whether he had terrorist connections before concluding there was nothing sinister about the blast, prosecutor Robert Dyson said. Aytour, who plays for Beirut's First Division Shabiba Club, had been taking part in trials for London's Chelsea Club before his arrest.

Campaigners slam prince's new school

LONDON (R) — The kindergarten where Prince William, second in line to the British throne, made his school debut is under fire from anti-racist campaigners for keeping in its library an 86-year-old book they say is offensive. They demanded that the small west London school where the prince started his educational career in a blaze of publicity Tuesday, should withdraw the story of Little Black Sambo from its shelves. "We are shocked and horrified that this book is still in circulation, let alone on the shelf of a school attended by royalty," said a spokesman for the National Committee Against Racism in Children's Books. He said the book, a tale of a boy in an African jungle written in 1899, risked influencing the views of the three-year-old son of Prince Charles and Princess Diana. "We strongly recommend it is withdrawn immediately," he added.

Kohl, aides 'were nearly walled in'

BONN (R) — Bricklayer Dieter Drabiniok decided he could do at least as well as West German spy-hunters when it came to ending defections to the Communists by state employees. So he trundled a barrowload of bricks and cement towards the steel gates of the Bonn Chancellery, vowing to build a wall round it. The reaction of Chancellor Helmut Kohl was not known but grim-faced police halted Drabiniok 50 metres away and said the joke had gone far enough. Drabiniok, 31, who belongs to the radical Greens Party, replied that he was making a serious point. "The wall might not do much good but it couldn't be any worse than counter-intelligence," he said. Security agents were good at hunting imagined enemies of the state among anti-war and anti-nuclear campaigners but blind to spying in the government. "Why doesn't someone ask if Kohl himself is an East German mole?" he asked.

Group urges girl students to wear veil

DHAKA (R) — An Islamic fundamentalist group Wednesday advised girl students to wear veils and avoid mixing with boys to discourage sex crimes, which have been on the rise in Bangladesh. The Jamat-E-Islami said in a statement: "The government should issue a decree making Burqa (veil) wearing compulsory for girls studying in schools, colleges and universities as well as banning co-education." It also urged the government to take harsh measures against those who sell pornography or show blue films. "This will curb rape, murder and other crimes," it said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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BREAK THE TIE THAT BINDS

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH

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The bidding:

East South West North

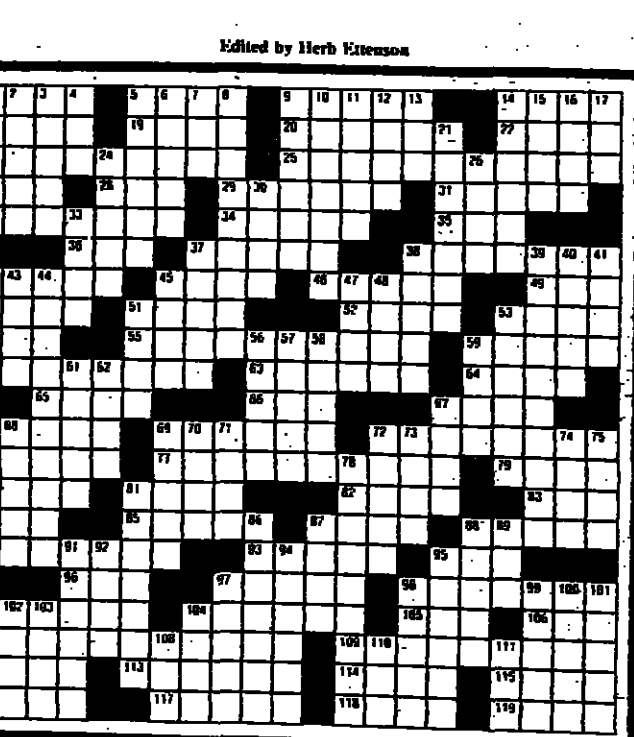
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Pass Pass

Opening lead: Eight of ♠.

Means of communication — the ability to cross from one hand to the other can be vital to both the offense and defense. For declarer, it gives him flexibility in planning and executing his line of play. For the defenders, it provides the way to transfer the lead to the key hand at a critical time. It played an important part on this deal.

After East opened the bidding, South gave up all thoughts of slam



Last Week's Cryptograms